The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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MAYOR FAVORS A REFERENDUM.

In His Message to the Council He Urges Popular Vote on Traction Extension Ordinance.

TO SEEK A RE-ELECTION.

Union of Governments, Ship Canal, Long-Time Bonds, Bridges, and Tunnels Considered.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS TODAY.

Mayor Harrison's message, to be read to the new Council tonight, contains a novel recommendation—that no ordinance extending the franchises of the Union Traction company become operative until approved by the people. Popular indorsement is to be secured by submission of the matter to the voters at the next general election after the ordinance passes the Council.

Close friends of the Mayor say that the referendum idea thus announced means that he is a candidate for renomination and re-election for a third term. They also say it is a veiled announcement to politicians that the executive will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year.

"The Mayor is in the franchise fight in earnest," said one of his close friends yesterday, "and this referendum idea is to be the chief plank in his platform for the next Mayoralty campaign."

Other Points in Message.

Other municipal needs of Chicago covered in the message are these:

Necessity of raising money to meet the city's growth.
Adjustment of taxes to make them equal.
Consolidation of taxing bodies—the sanitary district and Water department in particular.
Appointment of a ship canal commission.
Water power bond issue.
Removing of center-pier bridges and the lowering of tunnels, believing the city should do the latter work in order to keep out the question of extension of franchises.
Long time bonds for permanent improvements.
Parks and playgrounds for the poor.
Extension of franchises.
Direct labor for municipal work.

Five Points on Franchises.

The five points to be considered in extending franchises to street railways, he says, are: Compensation, based on a percentage of the gross receipts; reduction of fare during the rush hours; better accommodations; a provision for municipal ownership at the expiration of the grant; and, last, "a requirement that before any ordinances granting an extension of franchise shall become operative it shall first be submitted at the next general election to a general vote of the people and receive popular indorsement." He says no franchise extension failing to recognize the five points he has named will or ought to satisfy the people.

"One hears occasional criticism of the failure of the present city administration to pass constructive railway legislation," he says. "Whenever the traction companies are ready to take up a settlement of the question on the foregoing lines constructive legislation may be readily had. Until they express a willingness to approach the question with due regard for the rights of citizens, no honest-minded critic can find fault with the city administration for its neglect to pass constructive legislation."

Credit and Finances.

In his message the Mayor reviews the city's credit, which, he says, is good, because the bonded and other municipal indebtedness is small compared with the value of taxable property and the value of property held by the municipality.

The Mayor dwells on the necessity of improvements, such as clean streets, disposition of garbage, fire protection, public baths, bridges, hospitals, parks, and new police stations, calling the old ones "a disgrace to the community." He says: "The homeless poor must be housed, for in this way alone, we are informed, may the tramp question receive a proper and safe solution."

He devotes some space to the growth of the population and the financial receipts, and says the following table "shows that something is, and for years has been, wrong in Chicago, radically and disastrously wrong":

Year.	Territory of Chicago—sq. miles.	Population of Chicago.	Equalized valuation of Chicago.	Total appropriated property of Chicago—all sources.
1872	35.629	206,498	$224,118,020	$4,298,006
1890	43.812	503,298	117,133,943	8,018,975
1898	169.882	Approx. 1,000,000	219,354,368	5,563,834
1900	190.658	Approx. 1,800,000	345,196,410	11,185,518

He says the territory of Chicago has increased five and one-half times in twenty-seven years, the population four and one-half times, and the revenues of the city only two and one-half times, while more is demanded by citizens now than thirty years ago.

Equalizing Tax Burdens.

He says the visible property of Chicago "from time immemorial has been burdened with more than its share of taxation, while invisible property—stocks, bonds, and hoarded cash that may be concealed from the Assessor—has escaped taxation. This condition of affairs has been due largely to the infamous system of assessment with which this community for years was cursed." He says there should be some new revenue law that will enable the honest holder of securities to "make known his possessions with the certainty of receiving fair treatment and being given an honest assessment." He urges a strong effort to make Chicago a cheap city to live in, and says every encouragement should be given to the wealthy man to make it his home.

Consolidation of Governments.

In accomplishing this, he says, a step in the right direction would be found in "the recent agitation for a consolidation of governments within the city limits." He opposes any scheme of consolidation that depends on the annexation of more territory, saying: "This city is today so spread over an extensive and unproductive territory as to render an extension of its territorial limits absolutely out of the question. Before we add to our territory we should build up and provide for what we have today."

His conclusion on the question of consolidation is a recommendation that the Council appoint a committee to take up the question. He asks why the parks should be under the direction of three separate bodies, and adds that they "have accomplished but little in a generation and a half towards

(Continued on fourth page.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL.

Mayor's message to be presented to Council tonight suggests that street railway franchise ordinances require referendum before becoming operative; favors consolidation of taxing bodies, long-time bonds for permanent improvements, direct labor for municipal work, and more parks and playgrounds. Politicians believe Mayor wants a third term.

Captain Louis Ostheim, First United States Artillery, committed suicide at Auditorium Annex. Was to have been married today to Mrs. Eva Bruce Wood, niece of Walter B. Phister.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Burlington road, Heath & Milligan, and Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. have forbidden employés to smoke cigarets.

Assistant Food Commissioner says demand for cheap goods is largely responsible for adulteration.

Chicago India Famine Relief committee received a cablegram of thanks from Lady Curzon.

Northwestern "L" cars equipped with trolley poles to run along streets to Waukegan.

Engine company No. 21 of colored firemen holds record for speed in First Battalion.

Broken cable tied up North Side line's down-town loop from 8 a. m. to noon.

An autobus line will be put in Chicago if the plan succeeds in New Haven, Conn.

Wealthy stone cutters who helped John Tait on his job have finished.

Ex-Banker Dreyer says he will not yield as did Magill and Berger.

Piano factory of M. Schulz company damaged $50,000 by fire.

Several business houses forbid use of cigarets by employés.

WASHINGTON.

Chicago committee will visit Dewey today. He says he is coming as a sailor and not as a politician. Dewey said silver issue is dead, and he opposes "imperialism" and trusts.

Courts probably will wait for Foraker bill to become a law before passing on status of acquired islands.

United States has more money per capita, more gold and more silver, than ever before.

Only seven Republicans in House likely to vote against Porto Rican bill.

General Land office estimates Cape Nome gold yield at $4,000,000.

Tariff ruling may cheapen false teeth.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Insurgents fighting within five miles of Manila. Young, in northern Luzon and Bell in south, say their forces are insufficient to preserve order. Friendly natives murdered.

Major Armes, court-martialed eleven times, has written a book charging persecution and corruption.

Americans ignorant of Aguinaldo's whereabouts, but making strenuous efforts to capture him.

Naval cadets from training ship Dixie visited Pope, who gave each a jubilee medal.

Marsh confident his military bill will become a law.

There are 115 vacant Second Lieutenancies.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Roberts continued preparations for active operations. Times correspondent at Bloemfontein says recent Boer successes do not affect general situation.

Webster Davis says Boers are more considerate of British dead and wounded than are latter's comrades.

Many Frenchmen among Boer prisoners.

St. Helena prepared for Boer prisoners.

Boers threaten Norval's Pont railway.

Swazis and Basutos growing restless.

Mafeking safe but hungry on April 1.

Thirty Boer prisoners escaped.

FOREIGN.

Paris newspapers criticise failure to complete exposition buildings. Unfinished condition threatens danger to crowds.

Kaiser refused to confirm Von Arenberg's insufficient sentence for murder of native in German southwest Africa.

German meat compromise bill likely to be passed despite Agrarian league's opposition.

French lost forty soldiers killed in the battle that crushed Rabah's power.

Queen Victoria heartily cheered during her drive through Dublin suburbs.

Pronza appointed Italian Minister of War to succeed Mirri.

Monument to Alphonse Daudet dedicated at Nimes.

Demonstration in honor of Gomez in Havana.

Landslide at Naples killed eight men.

DOMESTIC.

Decadent drama has been unprofitable. "Zaza" paid, but "Sapho" and "The Degenerates" suffered.

John Wright Dean, "Quaker Evangelist" and first foreman of THE TRIBUNE pressroom, died.

Between April 1 and Aug. 1 75,000 people are likely to sail for Europe.

Wreck of dam and power-house at Austin, Tex., is complete.

POLITICS.

Caucus of Republican Aldermen called to meet this afternoon to reconsider nomination of Colson as sergeant-at-arms. Objections to Raymer for chairman of Finance committee likely to be discussed.

Quarrel at Polish Republican league meeting led to withdrawal of Dahiman and friends, who formed new league.

Hanecy supporters estimate Reeves and Yates instructed delegates at 128 each.

Senator Gorman will not attend the Kansas City convention.

RELIGION.

The Rev. J. H. O. Smith declared creeds are yielding not to attacks from without, but to growth from within.

The Rev. David Beaton said want of civic spirit, dirt, disease, and lawlessness are Chicago's enemies.

Bishop Hartzell, in charge of Methodist work in Africa, has traveled 50,000 miles since 1896.

Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops meets in special session in New York on April 19.

Dr. C. A. Briggs says heresy convictions are merely partisan judgments by a majority.

Bishop Fallows criticised franchise grabbers, venal Aldermen, and careless citizens.

Special services in all Catholic churches, beginning Thursday, until Easter.

EDUCATION.

Northwestern University girls disobeyed the rule against having escorts to church on Sunday evening.

Dr. Frank R. Lillie of Vassar will be assistant in zoology at University of Chicago.

Work of raising $500,000 for Hebrew Union College, founded by Rabbi Wise, began.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Chicago Board of Trade members declare prohibition of dividing commissions has worked well.

Deal between People's and Ogden Gas companies believed to be mutually advantageous.

Money is dearer in London.

SPORTING.

Loftus likely to appoint Childs or Clingman Captain. Chicago defeated Memphis, 4 to 0.

Poor work of Schorr horses at Memphis.

DEWEY TO COME AS HERO.

SAYS CHICAGO VISIT WILL BE FREE OF POLITICS.

Declines Opportunity to Forward Presidential Ambition by Addressing Crowds in Ohio and Indiana—Will Start April 29 on Special Train and Reach This City Next Day—Local Committee Now in Washington to Complete Arrangements.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—W. B. Conkey and J. M. Glenn of Chicago, having charge of the arrangements for entertaining Admiral Dewey at Chicago May 1, arrived here this afternoon. They came for the purpose of presenting the compliments of the City of Chicago and laying before the Admiral the details of the program arranged for Admiral Dewey's visit to Chicago, which will consist of the greatest naval, military, and civic representation ever made in the West, also a brilliant ball at the Auditorium on the evening of May 1, which will be in charge of Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor.

Tomorrow morning the committee will meet the Admiral at his home and tell him of all the plans pending and outlined for the celebration. He will also be assured the people of Chicago, irrespective of party, will be delighted to see him and a hearty welcome will be guaranteed. The members of the committee are extremely enthusiastic over the plans so far as completed, and say the Admiral will be given a royal welcome.

It is now certain Admiral Dewey's visit to Chicago will have no political significance, for he himself has said he wished to go to Chicago as the Admiral of the navy and the hero of Manila Bay, and not as a Presidential candidate. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad company has placed a special train consisting of three of its finest cars and one of its powerful engines at the disposal of the Admiral. This train will leave here early Sunday, April 29, and reach Chicago early April 30. It has been decided the party will consist of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Lieutenant Caldwell, Lieutenant Crawford, Ah Mah, the Admiral's servant; Mrs. Dewey's maid, besides an escort of a party of Chicagoans.

The railroad company offered to arrange the schedule of the train so as to pass through Ohio and Indiana during the daytime, so as to give the Admiral a chance to show himself to the people en route if he desired to further his Presidential aspirations. It is said the offer also included a promise to have a large crowd on hand at each station, so as to let the Admiral feel the pulse of the people and make a few short speeches if he wished.

Admiral Dewey declined absolutely to listen to these propositions, and said emphatically he was going to Chicago as the Admiral of the navy, not as a politician. He added that the invitation to visit that city had been accepted long before he had determined to enter the political field, and it was due to the people and himself to accept it as a sailor and not a politician.

May Have Left the Church.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., April 8.—A report was in circulation here tonight that Mrs. Dewey had left the Catholic Church and had become an Episcopalian, but no verification of the rumor could be obtained. Father Mackin, who married the Admiral and his wife and who is rector of her church, refusing to talk concerning the report.

Dewey's Political Opinions.

New York, April 8.—[Special.]—Henry Loomis Nelson, staff correspondent, telegraphs the World from Washington:

"Now that Admiral Dewey is a candidate for the Presidency the country is naturally interested in his political opinions. He has positively declined to make a declaration of his principles until he is ready, which means until he and his friends have determined the issues on which he shall contend for the Democratic nomination. When he gives utterance to his opinions Democrats will find that he is in sympathy with them on vital questions, that he represents nearly, possibly all, the living issues that Mr. Bryan stands for.

"Admiral Dewey holds that the silver issue is dead, that it has been settled, first, by the votes of the country, and, second, by the law of Congress.

"He has decided opinions from which he has never varied, and the stability of his purposes is so much greater than those of Mr. McKinley that the two are not to be compared. One has the firmness of a man and the other the fickleness of a coquette.

"Speaking, then, from my general knowledge and from recent conversations, I cannot say where Admiral Dewey stands on the general question of imperialism, but on the most obvious phase of it today I know that he is opposed to the commercial imperialism of the McKinley-Hanna syndicate.

"It is unnecessary for him to speak on the subject. He is a gentleman, a man of honor, and could have stood on any Democratic national platform ever made except the Chicago platform of 1896. He may be counted on to be opposed to the exploitation of the new possessions or their people in the interest of any commercial enterprise or to the violation, in letter or in spirit, of any pledge which the nation has given.

"He understands the situation in Porto Rico and the obligations which rest upon the United States by reason of the pledge given by General Miles.

"There is no possible doubt as to where he would stand on the question on which the administration and the Republican majority in Congress have yielded their honest convictions to protected industry. He would not endanger the nation or disgrace himself, as some Republican leaders have done. He believes that General Miles, in promising the Porto Ricans that they should be treated as citizens of the United States, thereby gave expression to an essential American policy.

"Coming to the larger questions, and still speaking on general knowledge, I am confident that Admiral Dewey, if he were President, would approve of any act of Congress which should furnish to the Philippines ultimate independence with or without a protectorate, and it is from Congress alone that such action can come.

"There are other important questions to be considered, and especially the question of the tariff and trusts. Practically, the two must go together in national politics. Let it be remembered that Admiral Dewey is an old-fashioned Democrat—a Democrat who believes on these questions with men like Tilden, Cleveland, Wilson, Hewitt, Morrison, James K. Jones, and as Bryan himself used to believe until four years ago.

"I have already spoken of Admiral Dewey's opinion as to the present status of the silver question. It is only necessary to add that he has always been a sound-money man."

Would Be in False Position.

San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—[Special.]—Among those who met Admiral Dewey while at Manila and came to know him fairly well are Colonel Duboce and Major Boxton of the First California Volunteers. They both say the Admiral will place himself in a false position if he persists in his candidacy. Duboce knew Captain Lamberton of the Olympia well, and through this acquaintance he saw much of the Admiral. When asked if Dewey ever talked of the Presidential question, Duboce said:

"I never heard him say anything about it personally, but it was always understood that he had no ambition to become President. Dewey never considered himself anything but a sailor, and had he been left alone he would never have announced his candidacy for the Presidency."

Major Boxton, who was present while Colonel Duboce spoke, said:

"I heard Admiral Dewey say that he would not take the Presidency if he were offered it on a golden platter. Should he decide to remain in the Presidential field the administration has in its possession some campaign ammunition that would make matters warm for him. There are many facts in connection with island affairs which have never been given to the public, but which would cause a sensation if exposed during the campaign. But I have said enough."

Carl Browne for Dewey.

Kansas City, Mo., April 8.—[Special.]—At a meeting of 300 citizens tonight Carl Browne, chief lieutenant and son-in-law of General Coxey, who led the commonwealth army to Washington, delivered an address on expansion and advocated Admiral Dewey for President on an independent platform. A resolution indorsing Admiral Dewey as an independent candidate was adopted unanimously and a platform declaring for expansion and against trusts and monopolies was adopted. Carl Browne announced that he would take the stump for Admiral Dewey tomorrow night and continue to advocate his cause until election day.

An attractive feature of the Dewey day parade in Chicago on May 1 will be the large representation of artillery—regular, State, and independent. The Parade committee is preparing to furnish horses for all out-of-town commands, with the exception of the Light Artillery battery from Fort Sheridan. The Indianapolis Light Artillery will attend, with four guns; also the Milwaukee artillery battery of the Wisconsin National Guard. Arrangements are being made also for the Indiana battery, at Attica, and for Battery B, I. N. G., of Galesburg, to participate. The line of march will be decided upon at a meeting of the Parade committee on Wednesday noon. An effort is being made to arrange for a popular reception to Admiral Dewey under the auspices of the Mayor or the General committee.

JOHN WRIGHT DEAN IS DEAD.

"Quaker Evangelist" and Old-Time Chicago Printer Dies at Pawtucket, R. I.

Pawtucket, R. I., April 8.—[Special.]—John Wright Dean, familiarly known as "The Quaker Evangelist," died this forenoon at the residence of John W. Little of this city after a fortnight's illness of grip and pneumonia. He was conducting the revival meetings here with Lawrence B. Greenwood, another evangelist, when stricken, and his death has cast a gloom over the church-going community.

Mr. Dean was born in Hamburg, N. Y., April 23, 1830. His parents were Quakers, the father being a skillful physician. He received a good education, entered the printing business, and in 1857 became the first foreman of the pressroom of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He afterward opened a general printing office in that city, and continued until the fire of 1871 destroyed his plant. Then he became interested in religious work, having come in contact with Dwight L. Moody. He finally gave up business and devoted his whole time and attention to religious work, and his Bible teachings were successful. He was later State evangelist in New York and Pennsylvania, and was in demand as a speaker at conventions of the Y. M. C. A.

He leaves two sons—Charles Ray Dean, Secretary of Columbian University Schools of Law, Washington, and Nathaniel C. Dean, Western manager of the Carbon Steel company, with headquarters in Chicago. His only sister, Miss Sophia L. Dean, has been for forty years a teacher in the public schools of Chicago. She was with him when he died.

On Tuesday there will be a prayer service here, conducted by the Rev. Joseph W. Wooley and Lawrence B. Greenwood, and singing will be furnished by Charles L. Estey, formerly with Evangelist Moody, after which the remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

[N. C. Dean, a son of Mr. Dean, resides at 3241 Groveland avenue. Upon receiving the news of his father's death yesterday afternoon Mr. Dean left for Pawtucket to attend the funeral services. John Wright Dean was well known among old-time Chicago printers. For fifteen years he lived in this city, being for the majority of this period a printer in the offices of Chicago newspapers.]

IS BACK FROM DARK CONTINENT.

Bishop Hartzell Reaches London After Fifty Thousand Mile Tour of African Lands.

LONDON, March 31.—[Correspondence.]—Bishop Hartzell, the American Methodist Bishop for Africa, recently reached London after another extensive episcopal tour on the west coast and through south and east Africa. He and Mrs. Hartzell will sail for New York in a few days, reaching there in time to attend the ecumenical mission conference in that city, and reach Chicago for the opening of the quadrennial general Methodist conference which begins in that city the first Wednesday in May. To this body the Bishop will make the report of his four years of work.

His travels along the east and west coasts and in the interior sections since he sailed from Liverpool in December, 1896, foot up over 50,000 miles. He has had three sharp attacks of the African fever, but is now as hale and hearty in appearance as when he first sailed for the dark continent.

In Liberia the church membership has advanced to nearly 4,000. The college of west Africa at Monrovia has now a faculty of seven educated negroes from America, and is well attended, while associated with it are twenty-nine primary schools in different parts of the republic, with an aggregate attendance of nearly 2,000 pupils.

A printing press and establishment worth $5,000 has been sent to Monrovia, and a thirty-two-page monthly periodical entitled The New Africa is published.

PEOPLE FLEE FROM SHOTS.

John Faulkner, After Wounding William Lawless, Fires at Random in State Street and Is Arrested.

Early churchgoers in the vicinity of Fourteenth and State streets yesterday morning were scattered to doorways and other places of shelter by the sound of revolver shots, and a moment later watched a struggle between John Faulkner, who had fired them, and Policemen McMahon and Perry of the Harrison Street Station, who came to arrest him.

Faulkner, a short time before, had shot in the knee William Lawless, clerk at the Workingman's Home, 1341 State street, where Faulkner had a room. His attack on Lawless was due to a quarrel of a week ago.

TROLLEYS ON "L" CARS.

NORTHWESTERN COACHES READY FOR SURFACE RUN.

Rolling Stock Equipped with Overhead Contact Poles—Can Be Used on St. Paul Railway and Northern Electric Line Tracks—May Soon Be Making Trip from Waukegan to the Down-Town Loop in Chicago Without a Change.

The cars of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company have been equipped with trolley poles, so that they may be used either on the elevated structure or as surface cars without any change being made in their motive apparatus. This double equipment has been provided in view of the prospect that the cars may be run over lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road north from Wilson avenue, in Chicago, to Church street, in Evanston, and thence north over the lines of the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric road through the suburban towns lying between Evanston and Waukegan. The cars of the latter road are precisely similar to those of the Northwestern Elevated company, and ultimately may also be run over the entire route from Waukegan to the loop in this city.

When the Northwestern Elevated road is opened for traffic next month it is regarded as probable that the first train to be run around the loop and over the completed structure towards the north will not stop at Wilson avenue, but will continue running until Waukegan is reached.

Negotiations for Extension.

Negotiations are now being carried on between the officers of the Northwestern Elevated company and those of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul company and the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric company to the end of securing an agreement by which the cars of the elevated road may be run north to Evanston and Waukegan. The negotiations are now nearing a close, and it is understood that they will be completed when President D. R. Louderback of the Northwestern Elevated company returns from Europe.

Hence, if the plans of the officers of the Northwestern Elevated road are successful, Chicagoans may take a train at any of the loop stations and make the thirty-mile trip to Waukegan without change of cars. When the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric railroad secures franchises from the municipalities of Racine and Kenosha the same cars may be run on to Milwaukee. It is declared that when the lines have been completed service will be improved greatly and the running time reduced to little more than that of the steam railroads.

What the Officials Say.

Officials of the roads concerned, while admitting that negotiations are being carried on that tend towards putting this plan in operation, declare that nothing definite has been agreed upon. A. J. Earling, President of the Milwaukee road, said yesterday: "It is true that the plans have been discussed, but no definite arrangements have yet been agreed upon."

It is said to be the intention of Charles T. Yerkes, who is prominently concerned in the affairs of the Northwestern Elevated railroad company, to parallel the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company to compete with it in suburban traffic. It is declared also that Mr. Yerkes is interested in the Chicago and Milwaukee electric road.

The projected electric railway to connect Waukegan and Kenosha is being pushed by ex-Mayor E. P. De Wolf of Waukegan, representing Eastern capitalists. A new ordinance has been prepared for a franchise in Kenosha. Between Waukegan and Kenosha the line will run over a private right of way on the west side of Sheridan road.

Broken Cable Delays Travel.

For four hours yesterday morning the down-town cable loop service of North Side lines was tied up. At 8 o'clock the cable broke and it was after noon before the break was repaired. In the meantime hundreds of church-goers on their way to Palm Sunday services in North Side and down-town churches were standing at street corners waiting for cars, and many on account of the delay went home without having attended services. The break in the loop cable necessitated a change in the service on the North Side lines. Clark street south-bound cars were run west in Illinois street to Wells and north in that thoroughfare, and the Wells street cars were run north in Clark street. Many did not understand this arrangement and waited in either street for cars that were running north in the other. In the down-town district temporary relief was afforded by the use of horse cars in Clark street.

DAVID REIDY IS FOUND DEAD.

State Street Grocer's Body Shows Bruises and Scratches—Police Want Investigation.

David Reidy, a State street grocer, was found dead yesterday morning in his room at 371 Wabash avenue. He had sufferd from heart disease. There were many scratches and bruises on the body, but Dr. M. S. Leech stated that the death had not resulted from violence.

Reidy shared his apartments with James McAndrews, a clerk in his employer's grocery at 379 State street. The latter stated that he had been awake all night caring for Reidy, who was seriously ill. At 5 o'clock McAndrews went to the grocery as usual. At 9 o'clock he returned to his room and found his employer dead.

The police will ask the Coroner to make an investigation of the case today to ascertain the cause of the wounds on Reidy's body. Whether he received those before he went to his room on Friday night or inflicted them on himself by falling about the room the police have been unable to learn.

ROOSEVELT STILL DECLINES.

Breakfast with Platt and Odell Settles Question of His Candidacy for Vice President.

New York, April 8.—[Special.]—An important discussion took place today when Governor Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State committee breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel over the nomination for the Vice Presidency.

The Governor again reiterated his determination not to accept the honor of running as President McKinley's mate at the coming election. He said that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination for Vice President. He made it plain to Mr. Platt and Chairman Odell that it was his ambition to serve another term as Governor.

It is not known whether Senator Platt and Chairman Odell advised Governor Roosevelt to accept the nomination for second place on the ticket. The breakfast practically decided, however, that the Governor will either be renominated or return to private life after Jan. 1 next.

General opinion among Republican politicians is that he will be renominated.

LADY CURZON WIRES THANKS.

Sends a Cablegram to Chicago Famine Relief Committee and Tells of Conditions.

The Chicago India Famine Relief committee early yesterday morning received a cablegram from Lady Mary Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, giving thanks for proffered famine funds and telling of the appalling conditions there. The message is as follows:

Umballa, India, April 8.—Mr. S. D. Eldredge, 4017 Lake Avenue, Chicago, America: Your generous letter received. My husband and I will be rejoiced to receive any help that Chicago may be willing to give towards our terrible Indian famine. The government is relieving nearly 5,000,000 persons, and the worst has not yet come. We can guarantee that every dollar subscribed will go to the relief of genuine human suffering. MARY CURZON.

The Famine committee is organized as follows: C. C. Bonney, chairman; E. B. Sherman, vice chairman; E. G. Keith, treasurer; the Rev. Ernest A. Bell, secretary. The Finance committee is composed of R. S. Lyon, George F. Stone, and S. D. Eldredge. The committee will commence work at once toward raising a fund of $50,000, with which to purchase 100,000 bushels of corn and $10,000 worth of plain cotton cloth. The corn is estimated to cost 40 cents a bushel, and will be bought outright by the committee as selected corn to stand the voyage without deteriorating. A boat will be provided by the Indian government. Popular subscriptions from 10 cents to thousands of dollars will be solicited.

According to the last statement made by Lord Curzon nearly 61,000,000 people are now affected by the famine. The distress of this year is greater than that of the famine of 1897, and affects north as well as west and central India.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC AT DANCE.

Wild Excitement Follows an Alarm at Hanschmann's Hall—Three Young Women Overcome by Smoke.

A cry of "fire," followed by a dense column of smoke, caused wild excitement in Hanschmann's Hall in the rear of 384 West Division street last night, when a large number of dancers was in the midst of a "grand-right-and-left" figure. Smoke poured into the hall from the corridor. Partners had become separated by the figure of the dance and each individual looked out for his own safety in a rush for the narrow exit leading to the street.

As a result the doorway was soon jammed with men struggling to get out, and behind them were the women shrieking in fear.

Such was the situation when Edward Walther, Thomas M. Robinson, and Fred Kick arrived. With their canes they beat the men back from the door and formed a passageway for the women to escape. All got out in safety with the exception of Ottie Marks, 12 Marian court; Martha Stenzel, 18 Brigham street; and Edith Bush, 225 Noble street, who ran down to the barroom on the floor below the hall and were overcome by smoke. They were carried out by Adolph Swager, 741 Grand avenue; W. B. Poole, 438 Winchester avenue; and Henry Braser, 479 North Hermitage avenue.

After seeing that the women at the outer door had escaped Walther went up into the hall and secured a number of wraps from the wardrobe and fell unconscious from smoke when he reached the street. The fire originated in the barroom on the first floor from a lighted cigar, and caused $700 damage.

SMASH JOHN TIGHE'S WINDOWS.

Three Unidentified Men Bombard His House with Stones and Bricks—Police on the Trail.

Lieutenant Enright and the Thirty-fifth street police are searching for three men who bombarded the house of John Tighe, 3820 Halsted street, last evening with bricks and stones, breaking all the windows in the rear and front.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Mr. Tighe, his wife, and two children were eating supper, when they were startled by a large stone crashing through the window and falling at Mrs. Tighe's feet, narrowly missing their oldest child's head. Another stone crashed through the window opposite, scattered the broken glass in all directions, and struck in the center of the table, breaking a number of dishes. Looking out of the broken window, Mr. Tighe and his wife saw three men disappear in the alley.

A few minutes later a shower of half bricks and small stones crashed through all of the front windows. Mr. Tighe ran to the front door and saw the same men running south in Halsted street. Then he informed the police.

Mr. Tighe is foreman in a barrel factory at Thirty-eighth and Butler streets. He says he does not think he has any enemies.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Threatening; easterly winds.

Sun rises at 5:30; sets at 6:34.

Moon sets at 2:45 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 Mayor's Annual Message.
No Politics in Dewey's Visit.
New Plans of Northwestern L.
Suicide of Army Officer.
2 Roberts Preparing to Act.
Use of Cigarets Forbidden.
3 London Times' News and Views.
Fighting Goes on in Philippines.
Press Severe on Paris Fair.
St. Helena Camp Ready.
Americans See the Pope.
War Over the Meat Bill.
Webster Davis Scores British.
4 Chicagos Shut Out Memphis.
Schorr Colts Retrograding.
5 Efforts to Capture Aguinaldo.
General News of New York.
7 Decadent Drama Doesn't Pay.
Stage Gossip of London.
9 British Money Goes Up.
In Local Financial Circles.
Memorial Meeting for Dr. Wise.
Dr. Briggs on Heresy Trials.
10 Sermons by Chicago Preachers.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
7 Drama.
8 Fonteney.
8 Literature.
8 Short Story.
9 Courts.
9 Insurance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Island	
QUEENST'WN.		Waesland
QUEENST'WN.		Campania
SO'HAMPTON.		Bremen

SUICIDE ON HIS WEDDING EVE.

Captain Louis Ostheim, First Artillery, Shoots Himself at the Auditorium Annex.

NUPTIALS SET FOR TODAY

Bride-Elect Is Mrs. Eva Bruce Wood of Chicago, Niece of Walter B. Phister.

MOTIVE FOR DEED UNKNOWN

Captain Louis Ostheim, First United States Artillery, was found dead in his room at the Auditorium Annex at 9 o'clock last night. There was a bullet wound in his right temple. Under his body was a new revolver. The body lay on the side. Life apparently had been extinct since Saturday night.

According to announcements in the Chicago papers Captain Louis Ostheim and Mrs. Eva Bruce Wood were to be married today at the residence of the bride's uncle, Walter B. Phister, 4739 Kenwood avenue. Only members of the family were to be present. After the ceremony Captain Ostheim and his bride were to leave immediately for the East, visiting Philadelphia, the Captain's former home, and other cities. After May 1 they were to be at home at Fort Screven, Savanah, Ga., where the Captain's battery is stationed.

Among the articles found in the Captain's room were two wedding rings. One was of heavy gold and inscribed as follows:

EVA TO LOUIS.
April 9, 1900.

The other was smaller and more delicately made. Inside was engraved:

LOUIS TO EVA.
April 9, 1900.

Meets Fiancee Before War.

Captain Ostheim was stationed at Fort Sheridan previous to the Spanish-American war, and it was during his stay here that he met Mrs. Wood. He had been transferred from service with the Sixth Artillery in Manila to the First in the United States, and had come to Chicago to be married when the suicidal mania overtook him.

Captain Ostheim registered at the Auditorium Annex on Monday, April 2, one week ago today. He was given a room, to which his trunk and dress suit case were taken, and then he settled down to quiet life at the hotel. He seemed to be in excellent health, showed the tan of his Philippine campaigning in his face, and was reserved in his manner.

The Captain was last seen alive on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, when he asked Clerk Arthur O'Connell for the key to his room. He made a commonplace remark about the springlike weather and retired.

When a chambermaid went to his room yesterday morning she found the door locked. This was not unusual, and the girl went about her work in other rooms. Returning to Captain Ostheim's apartment she found the door still locked. Then she reported the circumstance to the office. The clerks concluded that the Captain was tired and desired a long sleep and made no effort to open the door till evening.

Finding the Body.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock an effort was made to open the door. The key was in the lock on the inside and the effort was found impracticable. Then one of the panels of the door was removed. One of the clerks inserted his arm, turned the key, and opened the door.

Captain Ostheim was lying on the bed dead. As stated there was a bullet hole in his right temple and under his body was a new revolver. The weapon had been purchased at Von Lengerke's gun store, Van Buren street and Wabash avenue.

The cause of the suicide is a mystery. Nothing was left in the room to throw any light on the matter.

The only writing found was the following address on an empty envelope:

MISS CLARA OSTHEIM,
1312 North Seventh street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

In the pockets of the Captain's clothing were found eight $50 bills, five $20 bills, and a check for $210.

Following the discovery of the body the officials of the Annex attempted to reach the Coroner and notify him of the circumstances. All efforts to reach him were unsuccessful. Then Undertaker Jordan was notified and he took charge of the remains, which were left at the hotel pending action by the Coroner today.

This is the first case of self-destruction reported at the Auditorium Annex since it began business six years ago.

Captain Ostheim was five feet eight inches tall and weighed 170 pounds. His hair was dark and he wore a small black mustache.

Sketch of His Career.

The Captain was born in Pennsylvania about thirty-eight years ago. Early in life his love for things military manifested itself, and he joined the State militia. Soon after he applied for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He passed his examinations and was admitted on Sept. 1, 1878.

After five years of cadet life Ostheim was graduated. He became a Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery on June 13, 1883. His first service was at Jackson Barracks, La., where he remained until 1885. He then secured a leave of absence for a year. On his return to the service Lieutenant Ostheim

was placed in charge of Fort Myer, Va. He left that post on April 15, 1887, and went to Washington Barracks, in the District of Columbia. In 1888 he returned to the artillery school for practice, and on May 22, 1891, became First Lieutenant of the Second Artillery. In 1808 he was transferred to the Sixth Artillery. About this time he came to Fort Sheridan and became acquainted with many Chicago people, including Mrs. Wood.

When the Spanish-American war broke out Lieutenant Ostheim was ordered to the Philippines. B and G Batteries of the Sixth Artillery sailed to Manila on July 15, 1898, and Batteries D, E, F, G, H, and L, with the band and headquarters, sailed on the Warren from San Francisco on April 15, 1899. Batteries A, C, M, and O went out on other expeditions. On Oct. 16 the army register shows that Lieutenant Ostheim was transferred to the First Artillery as Captain, and probably was assigned to E Battery, as that was the only battery of that organization serving in the Philippines.

Captain Ostheim's military history throughout is a record of transfers to more important posts and of promotions in rank.

Walter B. Phister is an insurance broker with an office at 507, 171 La Salle street. Mrs. Wood, his niece, is the widow of Thomas Wood, and she resides at the Phister residence, 4739 Kenwood avenue.

Phister Thinks It an Accident.

Mr. Phister was notified of the death, and at 10 o'clock he arrived at the Annex.

"I am sure the Captain's death was caused by an accident," said Mr. Phister. "He was perfectly happy and had made minute arrangements for his wedding tomorrow. He had even bought tickets for his bride and himself to Cincinnati, which was to be the first stage in their wedding journey. He had given one ticket to Mrs. Wood so that she might get her trunk checked.

"The only trouble the Captain had to worry him was insomnia. He told me that he had not been able to get to sleep a single night since he arrived here until 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning. When he did get to sleep he had bad dreams.

"Captain Ostheim went to the Philippines at his own request, as he wanted to see active service.

"It was at Fort Sheridan that he met Mrs. Wood. I have known many army men, but the Captain was the best of them all. I am sure that he did not commit suicide. His death surely was an accident."

Taylor C. Wood Shoots Himself.

Taylor C. Wood, a veteran of the war in the Philippines, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head yesterday at the Mentone Hotel, Dearborn avenue and Erie street. His body was found in his room by his roommate, H. P. Walker, late in the evening. It lay on a couch, and a heavy army pistol was held in his hand. From the nature of the wound and the fact that a bullet was imbedded in the wall, it is thought that Wood stood beside the couch, held the pistol in his mouth, and fired, and the ball passed through the back of his head into the wall.

According to Walker, Wood had been ill for several days with a stomach trouble and was down-hearted.

The dead man was 34 years old and the son of T. S. Wood, a wealthy mine-owner of Leadville, Colo. He was a sergeant in the First Colorado Volunteer Infantry and was in the Philippines until six months ago. He came to Chicago three months ago and had been employed as a clerk by the Illinois Central railroad company.

The body was removed to Arntzen's undertaking rooms at 245 East Chicago avenue.

STATUS OF ALASKA LANDS.

Department of Interior Prepares Statement Regarding Mining Interests of Territory.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—[Special.]—The General Land office of the Department of the Interior has prepared a statement concerning the lands in Alaska, of which the following is a résumé:

Since the discovery of gold on the beach at Cape Nome the General Land office has received continual applications for exclusive rights and privileges connected with beach mining and deep sea dredging on claims urged that some method has been perfected to utilize what might be otherwise unavailable. The Commissioner of the General Land office has declined to consider applications for beach or deep sea mining, but the Secretary of War has granted such privileges. Many have been granted within the last few weeks on the claim that the War department has a right to make these grants, but they will not be exclusive. As under the law any miner would be a trespasser, the department gives its sanction to legalize their work. The Interior department and General Land office recognize the validity of miners' meetings and regulations passed there.

Commissioner Hermann predicts that the coming mining excitement will be when prospectors shall find their way to the coasts of Siberia, across the Bering Sea, northwest from the mouth of the Yukon. His information is that gold shipments from Cape Nome to the mints have aggregated $2,000,000 within the year since the beach diggings were discovered, and that amounts carried away by miners and individuals should increase the total to $4,000,000.

The land laws of the United States are not yet fully extended to Alaska, but Congress will soon act on the question of its needs. The mineral land law is in operation there and homesteads can be located to the extent of eighty acres.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY MANUAL.

Wisconsin Department of Instruction Issues Book Containing Material for Use in Celebrating Holiday.

The Department of Instruction of the State of Wisconsin has issued an Arbor and Bird Day Annual in magazine form, containing many suggestions for the observance of the day in the schools. The cover is a poster of appropriate design, there is a suggestive program for the use of teachers, and several pages are devoted to instructions for the planting and care of trees. B. S. Hoxie, President of the State Forestry association, contributes an article on "The Life of a Tree." There are numerous articles on birds, giving suggestions as to their practical values and how to recognize different species. "How to Improve the School Grounds" is a part devoted to the application of the instructions for planting trees and flowers. The publication is designed throughout to present, in convenient form for reference, material that may be used in the public school observance of arbor and bird day.

ARCHES FOR G. A. R. PARADE.

Local Committee Decides to Erect One Each for Army and Navy Along Line of March.

The Executive committee in charge of arrangements for the Grand Army encampment to be held in Chicago in August has decided on the erection of two elaborate arches along the parade line of march—one for the army and one for the navy. At equal distances along the route will be placed heroic portraits of leading Generals and naval officers of the civil war, forming a patriotic court of honor.

The committee also has decided to buy 20,000 cots for use in the free quarters. It is expected that the contract will be let this week. The expense for the free quarters will be greatly lessened by the fact that the Board of Education has granted the use of schoolhouses. The various armories also have been secured for accommodations.

Consistent.

Bingo—"Why do you spell Puerto Rico 'Porto Rico' now?"

Jingo—"No 'e's' in Porto Rico at present."—Baltimore American.

ROBERTS SOON TO ADVANCE.

Remounts for the Troopers Are Reaching Bloemfontein by Railway.

BOERS WORK TO SOUTH.

Details of Latest Capture Relieve General Gatacre from Blame for Disaster.

MAFEKING SAFE APRIL 1.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 9, 3 a. m.—Reports from Bloemfontein say all is quiet there, and from other points it is said that remounts are moving up to headquarters and Lord Roberts will soon be moving.

A dispatch to the Telegraph dated on Friday says:

"Preparations are being made to deal with the enemy. Last Tuesday many of the historic regiments, like the Scots' Grays, the Inniskilling Dragoons, and the Lancers, could not muster a hundred mounted men, while artillery horses were scarce.

"The enemy have now been entirely cleared out from the position they lately occupied north of Glen, and the British force there is being considerably augmented.

"Lord Kitchener commands the railway to the south, and our positions are secure against interruption. The troops are all in good spirits, though badly in need of clothing and boots."

Details of Two Captures.

Fuller reports of the British reverse at Reddersburg indicate that five captured companies were on the way back to the railway from Dewetsdorp, a town midway between Reddersburg and Thaba Nchu, which is regarded by some of the war experts as evidence that the force of Boers making this haul was the same that assailed the convoy at Koorn Spruit. The size of this Boer army is variously estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000. Lord Roberts says 3,500, the Times' correspondent says 5,000, and the Daily Mail correspondent 2,000, but whatever its size it was able to gobble up 424 members of the Royal Irish Rifles and 167 infantry after killing ten and wounding thirty-five.

Stories Told by Wounded.

According to some of the more seriously wounded Irish Rifles sent back by the Boers the British force had intrenched itself when the Boers were found to be in the line of retreat.

Fighting continued from midday on the 3d to the early morning of the 4th, when, finding that no help came, the force surrendered.

It is asserted all its ammunition was fired away, but unless a much smaller number of rounds was carried than usual this scarcely seems probable.

Gatacre Not at Fault.

The fact that Gatacre was not sent to the relief until the Boers had made safely away with the prisoners relieves him of any blame in the matter, and it is furthermore stated that the captured force was not under Gatacre's command.

Nothing has been heard since the last day or two from Wepener, so there is still a feeling of uncertainty as to the fate of the British force there.

Boers Threaten Railway.

The Boers just now seem to have turned their attention from Bloemfontein to the Norval's Pont railway in the southern part of the Free State, and Lord Roberts is making strenuous efforts to protect that important line of communication.

New Division Formed.

A new division has been formed at Bloemfontein under Colonel Ian Hamilton, who served through the siege of Ladysmith, consisting of 10,000 mounted infantry, half colonials and half regulars. This division is to be used as an adjunct of French's cavalry.

Mafeking Safe but Hungry.

A message from Mafeking brings the story of the siege up to April 1, and discounts the Boer reports of an unsuccessful sortie, but shows, however, that the garrison is in sore straits for food, and its bread grows blacker and rations smaller as the siege, which has now been on for 177 days, progresses.

Tribute to Mareuil.

Villebois Mareuil was buried near Boshof on the night of Thursday with military honors alongside of three British. The Comte de Breda delivered the oration, thanking Lord Methuen for the consideration.

Julian Ralph, who is, by the way, one of the fairest minded of all the correspondents at the front, pays this tribute to the dead officer:

"Villebois Mareuil was a fine type of the French 'beau sabreur,' brave, dashing, and highly intelligent. Loving war, yet a polished gentleman at home, a scholarly and almost brilliant writer, he was far too high-typed to be understood by the Boers, who showed open contempt for his advice and disobedience of his orders.

"He it was who warned Cronje he was being flanked by Roberts, and Cronje replied, angrily, 'The British will never leave the railway.' Villebois persisted in saying it was obvious the British meant to outflank the Boers, and then Cronje shouted: 'Boy, keep still! I was soldiered before you were born.'"

Richard Harding Davis is visiting Pretoria previous to returning home.

Busy at Bloemfontein.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, April 9, 4:50 a. m.—When it is borne in mind that all the dispatches from the front are severely censored, there is little in the news to bring satisfaction to England. Assurances that nothing need be feared even if the railways and telegraphs are cut and Bloemfontein isolated, together with the news that the women and other civilians are being ordered away, do not augur well.

There are rumors from Cape Town that the telegraph wires were already cut yesterday (Sunday), and also that the Hussars who were sent to the relief of the Royal Irish Rifles are also missing, although probably these are the outcome of Boer exaggerations designed to encourage the burghers.

The attempt of General Colville to catch the Boer leaders in conference at Reitfontein failed probably as usual because of the lack of cavalry.

The result of these serious checks to the British arms is that the whole Free State is up again, and that the Boers are full of activity over the entire field.

A belated Boer dispatch says that bayonets were being made for the foreign legion under the late De Villebois Mareuil.

The Boers are boasting that the Colesberg and Stormberg commandoes, numbering 6,000, with ten cannon and 750 wagons, have gotten safely through, thus performing a "magnificent strategic feat."

Railroad Is in Danger.

A Bloemfontein dispatch of Saturday says the Boers are reported in force to the south, threatening the railroad, which, however, is strongly protected. British pickets at Springfield, eight miles distant, were attacked today by Boers advancing from the water works.

Remounts are rapidly arriving. The British are in high spirits and anxious to advance.

One of Steyn's Brothers Taken.

It is also reported that another of Mr. Steyn's brothers was captured near Karee Siding on Friday and arrived at Bloemfontein on Saturday.

No Trace of Captured Column.

From Bethany it is reported that General Gatacre's force has returned without having found any trace of the ill-fated British column captured by the Reddersburg commando. It is impossible to estimate the British losses, but as the men fought stubbornly it is probable that these were large.

Activity About Aliwal North.

The Royal Irish Rifles, who have been falling back from Rouxville, arrived at Aliwal North safely Friday night. Their retirement was covered by a detachment sent by Gen. Brabant, frustrating the Boers and interrupting the movement of the enemy from Rouxville.

Lieutenant Bonsey and two men of Brabant's detachment of the Border Horse are missing.

Two Boers were killed in the rear guard action.

A strong Boer commando is reported to be at Walsekop, fourteen miles west of Rouxville.

Marvel at Boer Movements.

The American scout, Burnham, testifies to the terrific pace with which the Boer commandoes cover the ground and the ease with which they move their guns.

The Boers are displaying increased activity in Natal, but there is no sign that General Buller is moving.

Mafeking was still besieged on April 1. The garrison was suffering severely from lack of bread, and a mixture of oats, bran, and mealies was doing duty for that article, which is described as "coarse in substance, of the color of gingerbread, and of the consistency of Norwegian pine."

Men Lack Heavy Clothes.

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Friday, says: Owing to a lack of horses and to the sufferings of the men from pneumonia, due to thin clothing, Lord Roberts has decided not to make a big move until the troops are provided with thicker uniforms.

Says Bloemfontein Is Safe.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing on Friday, says: "No anxiety need be felt as to the security of Bloemfontein, although the enemy may succeed in destroying telegraphic communication, and even in cutting the railway for a brief period.

"A number of civilians, including Lady Bentinck and Lady Edward Cecil, who arrived here recently from Cape Town, left today, in compliance with a general order issued by the authorities."

Boers Confer at Reitfontein.

A Bloemfontein dispatch of Friday says: "The ninth division, under General Colville, marched on Wednesday in the direction of Reitfontein, but arrived too late to disperse a gathering of Boer leaders, who had assembled there for conference. The division returned here today.

"The Boers have shot a Free State burgher named McCaskill, who was employed by the British as conductor of the wagons which the Boers captured at the Bloemfontein water works.

"General Gatacre has retired to Bethany, on orders from headquarters to guard the railway."

MANY PRISONERS ARE FRENCH.

Colonel Mareuil Buried with Military Honors—Boers Escape at Simonstown.

BOSHOF, Orange Free State, Friday, April 6.—The prisoners captured by the British yesterday and brought in today include many Frenchmen. They present a wet and bedraggled appearance.

Lord Methuen has complimented his men on their behavior.

Captains Boyle and Williams of the Yeomanry and General de Villebois Mareuil were buried today with military honors.

Thirty Escape at Simonstown.

SIMONSTOWN, Cape Colony, Saturday, April 7.—It now appears that no fewer than thirty Boers escaped from the old camp last evening. Nine have since been recaptured.

The prisoners effected their escape by cutting a fence under the sentry bridge while the sentry was above. A driver of a sanitary cart was offered £200 to carry off the prisoners.

A new tunnel has been discovered in the direction opposite to the former one. It has been completed to within five feet of the point for the breach.

NATIVES GROWING RESTIVE.

Reports from Points in Swaziland and Basutoland Tell of Disturbances.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Friday, April 6.—A runner who has just arrived here from M'Quezie's kraal, Swaziland, says the chief has been killed and his women have been tied up with ropes. Unrest is increasing in the country, which is in a most unsettled state, bordering on a reign of terror, in the absence of "white man's law." Many natives have been threatened, and in one district they have been completely killed off. The kraal was sacked and burned and the chief's son captured.

Numerous bands are marching about—natives and Swazis—and marauding in every direction.

M'Quezie's son was found in charge of two natives, who admitted the killing of the chief, but said they had followed the orders of the Swazi Queen.

A messenger from Bromersdorp, Swaziland, says the Boers are making presents to the Queen and are seeking permission to pass through Swaziland armed.

MASERU, Basutoland, Thursday, April 5.—The reoccupation of Ladybrand, Thaba Nchu, and the Bloemfontein water works by the Boers, in the sight of the Basutos, who recently witnessed the expulsion of the Boers by the British, is far the most important aspect of the situation here in view of its probable effect upon the native mind.

Already the natives are arguing that the British have suffered reverses, and should the British evacuate Wepener the results, so far as the natives are concerned, are likely to prove disastrous.

All hope to see General Brabant steadily advance and drive the enemy before him.

BRITISH MAKE PLUCKY STAND.

Companies at Reddersburg Only Submitted to Superior Force of Men and Guns.

BETHANY, Orange Free State, Thursday, April 5.—The five companies of British infantry which were surprised by the Reddersburg commando while marching across the country via De Wet's Dorp made a plucky stand, but as the Boers had three field guns and the British none the latter were compelled to surrender. General Gatacre arrived too late. Reddersburg was already reoccupied by the Boers, and the enemy is now threatening the lines to the south.

BOER ACCOUNTS OF CAPTURE.

Pretoria Reports of the Surprises at De Wet's Dorp and the Water Works.

PRETORIA, Friday, April 6, via Lourenzo Marquez.—It is reported that General De Wet attacked and defeated a large force of British cavalry at De Wet's Dorp, southeast of Bloemfontein, capturing 450 prisoners and a large quantity of ammunition and camp stores, and inflicting heavy loss.

The federal loss was two killed and four wounded. All is quiet with the other commandos.

PRETORIA, Wednesday, April 4.—It is officially announced here that at the Bloemfontein water works the republican forces captured 11 officers and 362 men, with 11 guns, 2 ammunition wagons, other wagons, and mules.

SPLIT IN THE POLISH LEAGUE.

Faction Headed by John J. Dahlman Forms New Organization—Old Re-elects John F. Smulski.

Polish Republicans engaged in a bitter factional fight at the annual meeting of the Polish Republican league yesterday, and the result was a bolt, headed by John J. Dahlman, and the organization of the Polish National Republican league. The meeting was held at Pulaski Hall, Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street, and several times delegates almost came to blows.

The fight was between John F. Smulski, President of the league, and Dahlman. Both come from the Sixteenth Ward, and the latter charged that the former had packed the convention with his own delegates, and discriminated illegally against Dahlman and his followers. The Smulski delegates were seated, however, and Smulski men elected temporary officers.

Then Dahlman left the hall, followed by fourteen sympathizers. He had many more followers, but they remained in the hall, and made the proceedings interesting, although they had no chance of securing sufficient votes to oust their opponents from the various offices.

Smulski Is Re-elected.

After the bolters had left the league elected officers as follows:

President—John F. Smulski.
Vice Presidents—Frank J. Palt, J. Idzikowski, Stanislaus Budzbanowski, Anton Jasinski.
Recording Secretary—Frank J. Karch.
Financial Secretary—Frank Wengierski.
Treasurer—Joseph Kropiewski.

Resolutions were drawn on the supposed death of M. J. Sadowski and M. Gatkowski. Then it developed that Gatkowski was not dead, but ill at St. Elizabeth Hospital. The resolutions were amended so as to refer only to Sadowski and adopted. The resolutions further reaffirm allegiance to the Republican party and President McKinley. Governor Tanner was indorsed.

Bolters Organize Another League.

The bolters organized another league and elected the following officers:

President—John J. Dahlman.
Vice Presidents—S. F. Adalia Satoloski, George Idzewski.
Secretary—L. M. Nowak.
Treasurer—John Molkowski.

The convention denounced Smulski in a set of resolutions, declaring his rulings those of a czar.

The following wards and suburbs were represented at the convention: Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Austin, and Hawthorne.

BATTLEFIELD IS IN CHICAGO.

Gubernatorial Contest to Be Here During Next Month—Figuring on the Results.

During the next four weeks Chicago will be the Gubernatorial battlefield. Judge Haney's opening meeting at Oakland Music Hall on Saturday night will be followed with another by Judge Carter at the Forum, Forty-third street and Calumet avenue, tomorrow night. Judge Carter's meeting, however, is for the Thirty-second Ward, while the Haney managers brought out as many as they could from every ward in the First Congressional District. The speakers at Judge Carter's meeting, besides himself, will be Graeme Stewart and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. W. D. Washburn, chairman of the Thirty-second Ward club, will preside.

Arrangements for a big mass-meeting in the interest of Judge Carter on Thursday night will be announced today. A mass-meeting of Chicago law students has been called for Wednesday at 5 p. m. in the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Carter Campaign committee.

In rounding up the situation out in the State, Judge Haney's supporters figure that Yates will have 126 delegates instructed, while Reeves' instructed strength will not exceed 127. The Yates and Reeves managers claim that each will have nearer 200 instructed delegates.

A. P. GORMAN WILL STAY AWAY.

Democratic Leader Decides Not to Go to Kansas City—Will Support Bryan if Nominated.

Baltimore, Md., April 8.—[Special.]—Arthur Pue Gorman, the head of the regular Democratic organization, will not attend the Democratic National convention in Kansas City. This statement is made upon the authority of several of his friends, who know his attitude toward Mr. Bryan.

They say what he himself has already said, that he will support Mr. Bryan if nominated, but they express the opinion that he will take no prominent part in the convention or in the campaign. Mr. Gorman's position is construed to mean a protest against a free silver plank in the platform.

PUT A BAN ON CIGARETS.

CHICAGO BUSINESS HOUSES FORBIDDING EMPLOYES TO USE THEM.

Declare the Habit Incompatible with Efficient Service — Three Large Firms and One Railroad Decree Absolute Prohibition and Others Discourage the Practice — Lucy Page Gaston Sending Out Circulars to Push the Work.

Chicago business houses are putting a ban on cigaret smoking by employés, saying the habit is incompatible with efficient service. Absolute prohibition has been declared by three large firms and one railroad, and others are expected to follow this initiative. Aside from effects on the mind it is claimed that nicotine is doing such physical injury to clerks and office boys as to cause loss to employers. One firm has started a fund to be subscribed to by twenty business houses, who are asked to join in a crusade against the use of the cigaret by the employés of all of the large department stores and the factories in Chicago.

By the prohibitions already enforced 1,100 employés are affected. Of these 80 per cent are boys under 18 years old. Of these boys it is estimated that 600 who now are abstaining from cigaret smoking formerly were smokers. The objections made by the employers, which led up to the prohibition of cigaret smoking by employés were as follows:

That the smell of nicotine from the breath of employés is annoying to customers and to other employés who are not users.

That nicotine demoralizes the employé and affects his honesty.

That cigarets make the employé nervous.

That they stunt his mental growth, befog his memory, and prevent an alert intellect.

That physically they affect the employé so that he cannot give the best service to the employer.

Inspires the Anti-Cigaret League.

The fact that a number of business houses have taken this action spontaneously has convinced the officials of the Anti-Cigaret league that hundreds of other concerns are ready to join the crusade. In a few days Miss Lucy Page Gaston, superintendent of the league, will send out a circular to ascertain the possibilities of organizing a society for the prohibition of cigaret-smoking among employés.

The concerns which already have forbidden cigaret smoking among their employés are:

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.
Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Branch.

The plan among the employés of Montgomery Ward & Co. is operated through a branch of the Anti-Cigaret league which bears the firm's name. The system of pledge-signing is known among the boys as the "extension plan," each boy being required to increase the membership and report any violations. The idea is impressed on the boys that it is the boys' and not the firm's interest that caused the prohibition of cigaret smoking. The firm makes special efforts to see that the prohibition is observed outside of working hours, as well as in the shop. Every two weeks the boys are given a lecture, at which they are given an opportunity of expressing their own views on the evil influence of cigarets. The company has delegated one of its officials to see that the ban on cigarets is observed. It is his duty to mingle with the boys and to reprimand whenever he finds a violation.

G. R. Durgan, who has charge of the movement, also acts as President of the branch league. Up to the present time he has reported seventy-one "antis." All of these boys are under 18 years of age, and twenty-five of them were self-confessed "fiends" before they submitted to the firm's restriction.

To Start a Crusade Fund.

E. W. Heath, President of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company, has proposed to Miss Gaston that his firm will become one of twenty firms, each to contribute $100 toward abating the cigaret habit among clerks and office boys.

"The time has come when business-men should stop paying salaries to men whose health is impaired by cigaret smoking," said Mr. Heath. "We should lose no time in stopping the practice among boys. The new generation is growing up utterly incompetent to fill the places in business of the generation which is retiring just because of the cigaret habit. I have had boys in my employ whose memory and intellect have been stunted by nicotine to such an extent that they were unable to perform the duties assigned to them."

The lecture system in the department stores is conducted by Dr. Struble. His advice to boys is given in a lecture called "Burning his Brains."

"I appeal to the boys on the ground that cigarets injure them physically," said Dr. Struble. "I have found that this appeals to their sense of manhood quicker than would moralizing."

Discouraged by Marshall Field & Co.

"While we have not taken any steps toward absolutely prohibiting the use of cigarets by our employés, we are doing everything to discourage the habit," said a member of the firm of Marshall Field & Co. "Miss Gaston lectures before the boys at intervals, and I believe she has succeeded in inducing many of them to sign the pledge. We would be glad to lend any encouragement to any movement among the business houses seeking to root out the evil. Nicotine certainly has a bad influence over boys and clerks who are confined indoors all day. We would discharge any employé whose indulgence after hours should interfere with his work."

The anti-cigaret work among the employés of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. is to be undertaken by the firm's Employés' Benefit association. W. G. Spoerl, President of the association, will superintend the movement.

HOUSE AND SENATE FORECAST.

Feature of Week in the Lower Body Will Be the Porto Rico Debate.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—The feature of the week in the House will be the closing fight on the Porto Rican tariff bill. Both sides are laboring earnestly to poll their full strength, while the Republicans are confident that the motion to concur will carry by a safe margin. They assert that the Republican opposition will not be over seven votes, the number who voted against the original bill.

The agricultural appropriation bill will consume tomorrow and Tuesday. Friday is private pension day, and Saturday is set apart for addresses on the receipt of the statue of Oliver P. Morton of Indiana.

Senator Chandler probably will make an effort Monday to get the Senate to agree upon a day for taking a vote on the resolution concerning the seating of Senator Quay. The present indications are that for the present he will fail to secure unanimous consent, and in any event the discussion of the resolution will proceed.

Among the Senators who are expected to engage in the discussion are Messrs. Burrows, Quarles, and Platt of Connecticut, all of whom oppose the seating of Mr. Quay. Mr. Burrows probably will speak on Monday.

Scholle's Good Furniture.

April's New Role.

April is setting the pace for March, hitherto the great spring furniture month—although, perhaps, it's hardly fair to compare the two—this year especially—with the one thus far all smiles and sunshine, while the other frowned and gave us blizzards and slush and high winds.

Every department here seems bent on making up for lost time. We are busy. It's an "*April shower*" of trade. There is newness and richness from top to bottom of this Store of Quality—(furniture and upholstery quality), and surely you will not make any decisions until you've seen it all? We make visitors and sightseers welcome. Courteous salesmen will show you through and tell the story of "Scholle's Good Furniture." But it is quite eloquent in its own behalf. The stamp of excellence is plainly shown, while there is latitude enough in price to meet every purse, as the list below shows. Here are hints of the range of styles and prices:

50 styles of Bureaus	from $10.00 to $200.00	100 styles of Dining Room Chairs	from $1.50 to $25.00
40 styles of Chiffoniers	from $7.50 to $125.00	30 styles China Closets	from $17.00 to $150.00
25 styles Dress'g Tables	from $10.00 to $100.00	40 styles of Book Cases	from $10.00 to $75.00
25 styles of Brass Beds	from $17.00 to $115.00	100 styles of Library and Parlor Tables	from $5.00 to $100.00
25 styles of Iron Beds	from $2.50 to $25.00		
30 Beds of Wood	from $15.00 to $125.00		
35 styles of Dining Room Tables	from $7.50 to $125.00		

And such woods as Old English, Flemish and Golden Oak, Curly Birch, Birdseye Maple, Toona and other styles of Mahogany to choose from. It's a sumptuous showing, and a carefully chosen one.

Our Upholstery stands as a synonym for what is best in that line. If there are some pieces of furniture in your home that have begun to show the ravages of time, we will give them new life—and reasonably.

Welcome to Scholle's—Store of Quality, Progress and "Real Worth" Furniture.

H. E. Scholle & Co., 222 Wabash, bet. Adams and Jackson

A THING OF BEAUTY

and a Joy Forever is a healthy child. Mamma, papa and the baby will be in better health if every morning on your breakfast table is found

WHEAT-O

The Steel-Cut Breakfast Food

All breakfast foods prepared by the roller process contain small, hard indigestible particles. WHEAT-O is prepared by a machine having a large number of knife-edged steel knives that shave the wheat in small, thin flakes. THUS REMOVING ALL INDIGESTIBLE PARTS OF THE GRAIN.

WHEAT-O IS THE ONLY STEEL-CUT ABSOLUTELY HEALTHY CEREAL.

(See that the picture of the cutting machine is on every package—none genuine without it.) Your Grocer has or can get WHEAT-O. Try a package.

Manufactured by **NEWTON STEEL-CUT MILLING CO.,** NEWTON, Ia.

L. E. POLLOCK, Agent, 53 River St., Chicago

JUDGE HENRY C. IDE IN TOWN.

Member of the Philippine Commission Passes Through Chicago En Route to Manila.

Judge Henry C. Ide of Vermont, member of the Philippine commission, passed through Chicago last night on his way to San Francisco, whence the commissioners will sail on the transport Hancock on Monday, April 16. Judge Ide's daughters and his private secretary, Paul S. Carter, were members of his party. They left over the Northwestern at 10:30 o'clock.

Judge Ide refused to express an opinion on the change of commanders in the Philippines.

Judge Ide was the first choice of the three powers as Chief Justice of Samoa. He served there several years. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was met last night by C. E. Lane, a former classmate.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A WRECK AT THIRTY.

When a man reaches thirty years he should be at his best. Those who have abused the laws of nature begin at about that age to pay the penalty. Loss of sleep, failing ambition, nervous and vital weakness, pains in the back and shoulders are the common symptoms. Drugs will not cure. Nothing but **Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt** is a cure for this condition. It fills the weak parts with new vitality while you sleep. Send for free 80-page book about it.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
214 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

STEINWAY PIANOS

An eloquent testimonial to the satisfaction a Steinway gives is the ease with which we sell a second Steinway in a family. They won't listen to anything else.

Easy terms on Steinway and other pianos may be arranged.

Lyon & Healy

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HAIR DRESSING. Spurina. Chiropodist. Manicuring. Electrolysis. Massage. Turkish Baths. Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 Madison.

JUDGE ORRIN N. CARTER'S PLATFORM.

[From his speech announcing his candidacy, Jan. 24, 1900.]

Every member of a party, whatever position he may occupy in that party, has a perfect right at any time to state whom he favors at a primary, and he has the further undoubted right to use all fair means to persuade other members of his party to accept his views.

But that person should give—must give—to every other man the same freedom of choice.

A state of public sentiment which, under this present law, will permit a few people in any party to say months before the primary is held, before even the delegates are elected, what candidate or candidates will be named, is unrepublican and dangerous.

On all public questions every American who is worthy of the name carries his sovereignty under his own hat.

It makes little difference to the welfare of the State whether I am nominated for Governor, but it is of vital importance that every member of the Republican party who desires shall have a voice in selecting a candidate, whoever he may be.

This city should be so stirred that every Republican within its limits will feel that it is his duty to go to the primaries on May 5.

If Republicans are true to the traditions of their party its past history will be but a prophecy of its future.

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s New Role.

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Dining Room .....from $1.50 to $25.00
Closets...from $17.00 to $150.00
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Library and ...from $5.00 to $100.00
n Oak, Curly Birch, Birdseye from It's a sumptuous show-

st in that line. If there are some how the ravages of time, we will

d "Real Worth" Furniture. bet. Adams Vabash, and Jackson

CURES QUICKEST
STER
immeasurably or any other mixtures
ONEY-TROUBLES MATICA URAL-
"D PLASTER"
ET GENUINE

OF BEAUTY
a healthy child. Mamma, will be in better health if ur breakfast table is found
EAT-O
Cut Breakfast Food
foods prepared by the roll-ats small, hard indigestible AT-O is prepared by a a large number of keen- s that shave the wheat in s. THUS REMOVING ALL PARTS OF THE GRAIN.
STEEL-CUT Y CEREAL.
y package—none genuine Try a package.
LING CO., NEWTON, ., Chicago.

CK AT THIRTY.
an reaches thirty years he at his best. Those who d the laws of nature begin at age to pay the penalty. ep, failing ambition, nerv- al weakness, pains in the houlders are the common Drugs will not cure. Dr. McLaughlin's Elec- a cure for this condition. eak parts with new vi- you sleep. Send for free k about it.
A. McLAUGHLIN, TE ST., CHICAGO.

EINWAY PIANOS
uent testimonial to action a Steinway he ease with which second Steinway in They won't listen else.
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n Wealy
av. and Adams-st.

R DRESSING. Man- icuring. Chiropody. Fa- Massage. Electrolysis. La- ies' Turkish Baths. Hair Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorial Leader Says How Disasters Happened Remains to Be Explained.

BRAVERY IS NOT ENOUGH.

Captured British Soldiers Not Rescued by Troops Sent After Boers.

METHUEN MOVES TEN MILES.

The London Times.

LONDON.

MONDAY (4 A. M.), APRIL 9.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times' editorial leader this morning says:

"The particulars our special corespondent at Bloemfontein sends of the reverse suffered near Reddersburg on Wednesday must confirm, we are afraid, the impression produced by so many previous incidents of the war. Of course, it is satisfactory to know that our men did not surrender until surrender was the only course open to them, but it is at present unexplained how they came to be caught in such a trap and driven into an indefensible position by a force which Lord Roberts says is estimated at 3,200 strong and five guns, but which our correspondent puts at 5,000, adding that the Boers were reinforced on Thursday.

"How is it the enemy was able to muster and move such a force between the army of Roberts and that of Gatacre with impunity and apparently without detection until our men blundered into them at Mester's Hoek?

"The railway, probably the objective of the Boers at Reddersburg, appears to be still intact, as trains and the much needed remounts are arriving daily at headquarters. The line is strongly guarded under Kitchener's supervision, but the enemy, of whose activity and daring we have received so many proofs, occupy a thin line eighty miles long from Sanna's Post on the Modder to a point east of Jagersfontein road, and a great part of this line is parallel and close to the railway.

"Their strategy and daring may expose them to disastrous blows from the greatly superior forces opposed to them, but it ought seemingly to have been impossible had adequate skill and vigilance been exercised on our side."

Boer Successes Deprecated.

The Times this morning publishes the following from its special correspondents:

BLOEMFONTEIN (Friday)—The present attitude of the enemy and their two minor successes must not be accepted too seriously or cause alarm as affecting the military situation in the Free State. As incidents they are unfortunate, but such things are difficult to avoid in an occupied country when its political settlement necessitates the detachment of small columns.

The protracted halt at Bloemfontein was unavoidable, and it naturally gave the enemy an opportunity of again taking the initiative. The system which they would adopt was obvious, and now we have them in some force threatening our own frontier.

A similar move was attempted on the Kimberley frontier, but was frustrated by Methuen's success at Boshof.

Accepting the belief that the rebels now on our right have as an objective our frontier behind us and the reoccupation of Smithfield and Rouville, a glance at the map will show how simple a move is necessary to render the enemy's enterprise abortive. It is hoped their success may add to their enterprise, for there are now too many troops between Bloemfontein and Nauwpoort to allow a permanent success.

Olivier's dash doubtless will be a temporary delay, but a part of their plan has failed.

Gatacre Too Late to Aid.

BLOEMFONTEIN (Thursday) — Three companies of Irish rifles and two companies of mounted infantry previously engaged on the occupation of Dewetsdorp were ordered to retire to Reddersburg. On Tuesday, four miles east of Reddersburg, at Mester's Hoek, they found the enemy in force. The column occupied some rising ground, the best available, but it was indefensible. Headquarters were informed of the situation and General Gatacre, who had arrived at Bethany, was instructed to relieve the force.

Gatacre, starting with 1,500 men of his brigade and a division of artillery at noon, found Reddersburg in the possession of the Boers. There was no firing.

The Dewetsdorp column had surrendered after a total expenditure of ammunition and were without food or water, and having been exposed twenty-four hours to the tropical storms.

Gatacre retired to Bethany. The Boers numbered about 5,000, including many of the Ladybrand citizens, who had submitted. They were reinforced today. The affair is unfortunate in completeing the eastern flanking movement by the Boers, who now stretch in a thin line from Sanna's Post on the south to a point east of Jagersfontein road. The railway stations are amply protected, but their defense necessitates heavy patrolling work.

Burghers Taken into Camp.

The question of protection for the burghers who have accepted Roberts' proclamation is being solved by the reception of refugees into the military camps, and many are flocking in, but it is reported that farms westward of the capital are tenanted now only by women, the rest having largely rejoined the Boer commandos.

Methuen Advances Ten Miles.

BOSHOF (Saturday) — Lord Methuen marched this morning to Zwartkopiefontein, ten miles east of Boshof, with no opposition. The commando reported in the neighborhood left yesterday. There is excellent grazing on the veldt and every hope that the mounted troops will remain efficient.

How British Neglect Caution.

CAPE TOWN (Thursday)—The details of the disaster at Koorn Spruit only serves to bring out more clearly the marvelous cleverness of the Boers no less than the marvelous carelessness and improvidence of our officers, to whom it would seem no series of disasters would ever teach to keep wide awake.

The Boers in Broadwood's rear drove his force into the party at the drift exactly as partridges are driven to the gun. At the drift itself, as each wagon went down the hollow, the Boers quietly covered the drivers, pointed where to drive so as not to block the convoy, and when the guns arrived the trap was all clear again. To quote the words of one present, "It was just like walking into a cloakroom! The Boers politely took your rifle and asked you to step to one side, and there was nothing else you could do."

Already there is much talk at home of reorganizing and increasing the army. One thing really important is to make the army intelligent. Our Generals, regimental officers, and soldiers are all brave, but it is useless to shirk the fact that the majority are stupid. The empire will have no such army as it ought until it creates a system of military training which is not calculated to deprive the units of initiative and intelligence.

Basutos to Oppose Invasion.

WEPENER (Thursday)—The Boers threaten a movement against our force at Wepener, meaning to cross the Basutoland border. Acting on the advice of Sir G. Lagden the paramount chief has demanded a demonstration by the Basutos on the Basuto border, and the whole Basuto nation will gladly respond, showing that any invasion of their territory will be strongly opposed.

Patrol Skirmish at Washbank.

LADYSMITH (Friday)—The patrol of the Thirteenth Hussars was in contact with the enemy at Waschbank yesterday and lost one man.

Steyn Denounces England.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Friday)—Reports of the meeting of the Free State Raad show the sitting was chiefly remarkable for the virulence of Steyn's denunciation of England.

Referring to the war, he said that notwithstanding reverses the republics were in better position than at the commencement, and would continue to the end. Victory, perhaps, would come their way, but it was never expected, while Kruger himself wished no further shedding of innocent blood, but complication with Russia might compel England to make peace. He firmly believed that peace would be restored within a short time, and the great powers would not allow the destruction of the republics.

Steyn described the removal of the Boer prisoners to St. Helena as a barbarous act, which justified them in placing the British prisoners in the depths of the Johannesburg mines.

Steyn's proclamations and his action in borrowing £500,000 from the Transvaal was approved, and he was authorized to enter into a further loan if necessary.

To Lower Governor's Salary.

MELBOURNE (Sunday)—The government of Victoria proposes to ask Chamberlain not to appoint a Governor pending the passage of the Australian commonwealth bill because it contemplates the reduction of the Governor's salary after the federation of the colonies.

Latest Note to Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Saturday)—The Ambassadors' collective note, presented today, maintains the previous declaration regarding the impossibility of altering the customs duties except by agreement, but, it adds, if the Porte formulates proposals, the Ambassadors will transmit them to their governments for consideration.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

SEVERE ON PARIS FAIR.

PRESS CONDEMNS LACK OF PREPARATION AND CONFUSION.

One Journal Goes So Far as to Predict Disaster When First Crowd Arrives—American Commissioner Said to Have Been Forced to Resort to Threats to Secure More Space—Painting Owned in Chicago Arrives—Unveiling of Daudet Monument.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, April 8.—Tonight's press devotes its attention to severe criticism of the exposition and declares it will not be ready for at least two months. The unfinished palaces, with nothing in its proper place, leave little space for the public to move about in. There is no open space in the exposition, save the bridges, and it is predicted some disaster will happen with the first big crowd, owing to the number of small palaces and buildings.

Forced to Give Space.

In reference to the American annexes, it says: "The foreign commissioners wanted more space, and it is certain that one who demanded it made the threat that in a month if he did not have this space he would not exhibit.

"It is said this commissioner is from the country whose starry flag floats over every part of the exposition at Vincennes. This was said in such an energetic tone that M. Picard was scared, and made excuses, which he offered with several yards of space. The representative of Brother Jonathan is not the only one who has demanded more space."

Taking it all around no exposition has ever been so severely criticised in so ugly a tone by the press.

Picture from Chicago Arrives.

Cazen's "Judith," loaned by Mr. Potter Palmer of Chicago at the special request of the French authorities, has arrived safely and is to have a prominent place in the exposition of fine arts.

Dedicate Daudet Monument.

The monument to Alphonse Daudet was dedicated today at Nimes in the presence of his family and many distinguished guests. It is the work of the sculptor Falguiere, and represents the author of "Sapho" seated upon a rock dreaming. The resemblance is declared extraordinary.

Regular Berlin-Constantinople Train.

BERLIN, April 8.—The biweekly Oriental express train from Berlin to Constantinople will begin running April 30, making the distance in fifty-one hours.

FIGHT AT MANILA GATES.

REBELS ACTIVE WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE CITY.

Insurgents Harassing the Americans at Various Points in Luzon and in Both the Northern and Southern Parts of the Island the Commanding Officers Declare That More Troops Are Needed — Natives Causing Trouble in the Other Islands.

MANILA, April 8.—Reports of encounters between the American troops and the insurgents continue to arrive from many points. On Friday Captain Sturgis, while reconnoitering, struck an insurgent outpost on the Nevaliches road, five miles distant from Manila, killing two and capturing ten. All were in full uniform. Captain Sturgis' force was not large enough to pursue the main body.

A detachment of the Forty-second Infantry, while scouting in Laguna Province, was pursued by the insurgents and obliged to take refuge in a church at Paeto, where the Americans repelled the rebels until reinforcements arrived.

Lieutenant Gordon, with a company of the Sixteenth Infantry, while scouting near Apalri, Cagayan Province, engaged 250 insurgents. Lieutenant Gordon was wounded.

A sergeant and a corporal of Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, were killed in a severe fight in Capiz Province, Island of Panay.

The insurgents made a night attack on Calbayon, Island of Samar. They killed the sentry, swarmed into the town, and searched the house of Major Gilmore of the Forty-third infantry, who was absent, killing his cook. Ultimately the Americans drove them out of the town, killing four and capturing twelve.

General Young, commanding in north Luzon, has made several requests for reinforcements, representing that his force is inadequate, that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance, that he is unable to garrison the towns in his jurisdiction, that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the amigos, and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the rainy season begins.

General James Bell, who is commanding in southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate and that he merely holds a few towns, without controlling the territory.

The President of the town of Samal, Province of Bataar, Luzon, and another prominent native have been assassinated because they were known to be friendly to the Americans.

The President of another town has joined the insurgents because they had threatened to kill him if he did not.

ST. HELENA CAMP READY.

FAMOUS PRISON AWAITS ARRIVAL OF BOER CAPTIVES.

Cronje Will Not Occupy Longwood, Where Napoleon Was Imprisoned, but Is to Have House of Former Governor—Entire Site Dominated by Guns on Elevated Fort — Sanitary Arrangements Looked After with Care—Colonials Are Pleased.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 9.—The Daily Mail this morning prints the first newspaper dispatch from St. Helena, that small speck on the map which is soon again to occupy an important position in the interest of the world. Cronje, it seems, is not to occupy Longwood, made famous through its occupancy by Napoleon, but is to have the government house, the former residence of Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor of St. Helena during the French General's imprisonment there. The government house is situated on a plot of ground known as Deadwood Plain, at a good height above the sea, and is said to be the healthiest part of this island. At the same time it is completely dominated by the guns on the high knoll fort. The former name of Longwood is retained.

Prepare Camp for Prisoners.

The Mail's correspondent says that extensive preparations for the reception of the prisoners have been going on for some time, and the camp and all its equipments are now ready. A space of upwards of three square acres in extent has been inclosed in barbed wire.

On the site of the old house occupied by Napoleon a fine new residence has been built for the Earl of Bathurst, who, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Gloucestershires, will be in supreme command of the island during the time the Boers are kept prisoners. The guards' tents are fixed on every side.

Colonials Pleased with Plan.

The correspondent says furthermore: "The colonial government has taken measures to repress any unseemly demonstration by the people when the prisoners are landed. The inhabitants are generally pleased with the plan of sending the prisoners here, as a great impetus to trade is expected.

"The water supply at Deadwood has been largely increased by an additional intake, and a large reserve has also been provided."

AMERICANS SEE THE POPE

EIGHTY-SEVEN CADETS FROM THE CRUISER DIXIE AT THE VATICAN.

Each Boy Is Presented with a Jubilee Medal by the Aged Pontiff, Who Is Enthusiastically Cheered by Youthful Sailors — General Pronza Appointed Minister of War to Succeed Mirri, Resigned—River Tiber Swollen by Floods.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, April 8.—In the Sistine Chapel today the Pope received eighty-seven naval cadets from the American training ship Dixie. The cadets were accompanied by six officers and the chaplain. Two thousand foreign visitors witnessed the presentation, among whom were many Americans. After the ceremony of introduction the Pope presented a jubilee medal to each cadet. The Pope's benediction concluded the ceremony, after which the cadets cheered the Pope repeatedly. The crush in the chapel was oppressive, and several women fainted in the throng.

The British cruiser Andromeda, which left Genoa on Saturday afternoon, returned the same evening, tacked mysteriously around the harbor, and projected its searchlights upon the batteries and forts. The incident has created no little comment of an unfavorable nature. For some reason the government has adopted measures towards avoiding publicity about the peculiar occurrence.

New Minister of War.

Lieutenant General Pronza of San Martino was today appointed Minister of War to succeed General Mirri, who resigned some weeks ago after the publication of letters which disclosed his sympathies with the Mafia.

Flood Damage at Naples.

The unceasing rains of the last few days have caused the Tiber to overflow. Many houses are flooded and the swollen stream is carrying away broken furniture, trees, and debris. St. Paul basilica is inaccessible.

Landslide Near Naples.

At Naples a landslide from San Gennaro Hill buried an artificial coal factory. The manager and seven workmen were killed, five others being wounded. Heavy rains caused the disaster.

Criticises Pan-American Plans.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Berlin papers publish a Washington dispatch with reference to the convening of a second pan-American congress, and comment upon the proposal in rather unfavorable terms.

WAR OVER THE MEAT BILL

AGRARIAN CHALLENGE CONSTRUED AS A SIGN OF DEFEAT.

Generally Believed in Berlin That the Declaration of War Made Saturday Amounts to an Acknowledgment That the Compromise Will Be Adopted in Spite of the Agrarian League's Opposition—Quarter's Exports from the Frankfort Consulate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, April 8.—The Agrarian league's open declaration of war upon the government, published yesterday, is generally interpreted as an acknowledgment that the meat compromise will be adopted over the league's head. The Kreuz Zeitung, the Conservative party organ, announces that it cannot subscribe to the league's challenge, and will support the compromise admitting pickled meats, and leaving the Bundesrath to determine when fresh meats shall be excluded. The committee bill made the exclusion of fresh meat obligatory in 1903.

Exports from Frankfort.

The quarterly exports from the Frankfort Consulate General aggregated in value $9,245,000, as compared with $8,234,000 for the same quarter in 1899.

Kaiser Rebukes a Court.

Emperor William has refused to confirm the sentence of the court-martial imposed on Prince Prosper von Arenberg for his brutal murder of "Willy Caln," the native chief in German southwest Africa, presumably because he believes the court imposed too mild a sentence. The sentence has not been published, but is understood it was for three years' imprisonment.

American Circus in Germany.

A monster American circus has arrived in Hamburg and is preparing for a tour of Germany. This fact probably explains the announcement today that an American syndicate headed by an anonymous but widely known millionaire has offered to guarantee a German circus $2,000,000 net profit for a year's tour in America. This wonderful offer remains unaccepted on account of previous engagements.

Note on Modus Vivendi.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 8.—Joseph Chamberlain, Imperial Secretary of State for the Colonies, has notified the Colonial Cabinet that the British and French governments have renewed the Anglo-French modus vivendi covering fishery rights on the Newfoundland treaty shore until the close of the present year. This removes all apprehension as to friction between the two powers over the rights of their respective subjects during the approaching fishing season.

DAVIS SCORES BRITISH.

DECLARES ROBERTS' MEN, NOT BOERS, VIOLATE TRUCE FLAG.

Former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Lectures to a Large Crowd in Washington, Detailing His Observations in the Transvaal — Says Burghers Observe Civilized Principles of Warfare While Their Enemies Do Not.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—An immense audience gathered at the Grand Opera-House tonight to listen to an address on the war in south Africa by Webster Davis, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who recently returned from that country. Every available bit of standing-room in the opera-house, the largest auditorium in Washington, was filled. Among those who occupied seats on the stage and in the audience were Senators Clay, Daniel, Teller, Bacon, Allen, and Mason, and Representatives Talbert, Jett, Littlefield, Ridgeley, Robinson of Indiana, Burke of Texas, Ball, Gilbert, Latimer, Cox of Tennessee, Cowherd, Clark of Missouri, Bartholdt, and Shafroth.

Mr. Davis spoke for about two hours, and at the close of his address was warmly congratulated.

Says British Abuse Truce Flag.

"We have seen many charges made by British officers and British newspaper correspondents," said Mr. Davis, "that the Boers have frequently outraged the white flag and the Red Cross flag. Upon investigation, not only among the Boers themselves but among the 4,000 British prisoners, including the officers, who were at Pretoria when we were there, we learned that these charges were absolutely unfounded.

"On the contrary, we did learn that this was a set up job to deceive not only the people of Great Britain at home, but to deceive the peoples of other civilized countries. The truth is, I defy contradiction that the British soldiers themselves are the parties who violated many of the rules of civilized warfare, and frequently ignored the white flag and also the Red Cross flag.

"It was my fortune to witness some of these scenes myself. On the top of Spion Kop, when that wonderful battle was almost over, a young Boer soldier—not more than 17 years of age—was passing by a wounded British soldier, and the British soldier asked him for a drink of water; as the tender-hearted Boer lad was kneeling down by his side to let him drink water from his own canteen that British soldier thrust a bayonet into the poor boy's side. And I myself talked with him, and, kneeling by him, shed tears when he died.

"During the battle of Dundee there was a lull in the firing for a time, on account of the Boers seeing a buggy approaching them rapidly and floating a white flag. All awaited its arrival. At a distance of about 600 yards from them the buggy stopped, wheeled about, dropped the white flag, and that innocent-looking buggy was suddenly transformed into a murderous Maxim gun, which felled nearly a dozen Boers.

"I talked with the man who captured that flag and saw it myself. It was a white flag with a small black stripe through the center, but at a short distance away it seemed perfectly white; that flag is now in the possession of Colonel Blake, the brave American soldier who commands the Irish brigade, which is composed almost entirely of Irish-Americans, and no braver men are in the Boer army, said General Joubert to me."

British Neglect Their Dead.

After Spion Kop General Burgers, the Boer commander, had made repeated attempts to secure cessation of artillery fire that the dead might be buried, but for several days without success. Finally General Buller accepted the Boer proposal to bury the British dead and offered to pay the bill.

"General Burgers regarded this reply as an insult," Mr. Davis asserted, "but, nevertheless, concluded to bury the British dead. Then I visited the top of Spion Kop and saw there the most horrible sight that could be imagined. Upon every hand were helmets, belts, canteens, bayonets, and wearing apparel scattered about covered with blood. We saw feet and hands protruding through the ground, while the rest of the body was covered with a thin coating of earth. The explanation was that these poor British soldiers had been buried by their comrades under only a few inches of dirt. In other places we saw scores of dead British soldiers lying on the top of the ground, just where they had fallen, no attempt having been made to bury them.

"As we descended from the hill we met the Boers going up to bury the British dead, who had been so sadly neglected by their own comrades and commanders, who amuse themselves by calling the Boers savages.

"The Boers have the same spirit that prompted the farmers to face death for liberty in the days of the American revolution. Then why should we not sympathize with them? Why should not the greatest republic in the world assist the smallest of republics?"

With reference to the merits of the contest Mr. Davis said:

"The simple truth of the matter is that the British government forced President Kruger into a quarrel after he had done everything in his power to avoid it."

BURIAL OF COLONEL MAREUIL.

Is Accorded Military Honors on Battlefield—French People to Hold Public Memorial.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, April 9.—A dispatch from Boshof announces that Colonel Villebois Mareuil has been buried with military honors. His brother has abandoned the idea of going to the Transvaal. The Duke of Orleans has sent a telegram of condolence, saying: "The glorious death of your brother causes me profound emotion and grief that all Frenchmen must feel." A public memorial service is to be held in Paris.

M. Deroulede telegraphed his sympathy to the family and Paul Vivien, a City Councilman, wants a street in Paris named Villebois Mareuil.

The will of the Colonel has been opened and it is found he requests to be buried where he falls, and his request is to be respected.

Wants to Know About Beira.

Georges Berry has notified M. Delcasse he will ask a question in the Chamber of Deputies as to the facilities Portugal has accorded to England for the transport of troops and war supplies from Beira to Umtali.

HAD FILLED UP MANY ZOOS.

William Cross, the Naturalist, Dead at Liverpool—Famous as Importer of Birds and Animals.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, April 9.—William Cross, who died in Liverpool on Saturday, was of the third generation of a family famous as naturalists and imported more animals and birds than any man living. In twelve years he imported over a million parrots. He ran an animal training school at Liverpool and supplied zoos, circuses, menageries, and museums the world over.

He left a large fortune and a fine library of natural history.

In private life he was a teetotaler, an ardent churchman, and a keen supporter of all philanthropic movements.

Praise American Composer.

High praise is accorded by the London musical critics to the Concerto No. 2 in D minor, a new work by E. A. MacDowell, the American composer, played by Mme. Carreño.

VICTORIA'S DAY IN IRELAND.

Queen Attends Service in Private Chapel and Goes for Her Customary Drive in the Country.

DUBLIN, April 8.—This morning Queen Victoria attended service in the private chapel of the Viceregal Lodge, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian, and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Her Majesty selected the hymns sung by the choir, which came from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Dublin preached. Only a portion of the household was present, as the chapel is a tiny building.

This afternoon, although the weather was unfavorable, the Queen took her customary country drive, passing through Cabra, Finglas, Kilashane, Coppagh, and Blanchardstown, and through the beautiful valley of the Tolka. Everywhere she met an enthusiastic reception. The rain to some extent marred the beauty of the drive, but large crowds awaited her Majesty's return to Dublin and heartily cheered her.

Another incident is told of the Queen's kindliness of heart. It appears that, owing to train delays, a party of children arrived yesterday too late for the children's reception. The Queen, hearing of their disappointment through Lady Mayo, had them brought to the gates of the Viceregal Lodge today and then drove slowly through their ranks on her way to the country drive, to their great delight.

The Queen today reiterated expressions of her extreme pleasure at the attendance yesterday of so many children. It is computed that 52,000 were present.

On the arrival this morning at Tipperary of a train of excursionists from Dublin a large crowd which had gathered at the railway hotel hooted the excursionists, many of the girls being roughly handled and pelted with mud. Almost at the same time a rick of hay, the property of a firm who had given their employés a holiday to go to Dublin, was set on fire. When the military brought the fire hose to the scene they found it had been cut in twenty places.

IN HONOR OF GENERAL GOMEZ.

Cuban Leader Center of Demonstration at Havana—Says He Will Stand by Nationalist Cause.

HAVANA, April 8.—Last night an elaborate demonstration took place in honor of General Maximo Gomez, and in consequence of the adverse attitude adopted by him with respect to the reappearance of the Autonomists in the political field. A secondary object of the promoters was to entreat him not to leave Cuba. Several thousands assembled in the Prado, from which point they marched through the principal streets with bands and hundreds of torches to the residence of the Cuban, Gaston Mora, a prominent member of the National party, who acted as spokesman for the demonstrators, saluted Gomez in the name of all Cubans, and assured him that the Cubans desired him to remain with them until the final stage of independence had been reached.

Señor Mora said: "It is a proof of the bad faith of the new party that it is taking the treaty of Paris as the foundation of Cuban independence, whereas the joint resolution of the United States Congress is the guarantee on which Cubans should erect their structure."

General Gomez, in his reply, said he was compelled to go away for a short time to look after his private interests, but that he would return to share in the destinies of Cuba. He declared that he had nothing against the Autonomist leaders personally, but he would remind them to bear in mind that Cuba had forgiven them for their opposition to the revolution and that they ought not to try to mix politically with people whom they had so bitterly opposed.

The Executive committee of the national party is circulating in leaflet form an address to General Gomez, asking him not to abandon Cuba in the last stages of the struggle for independence.

GOMEZ WILL STAND BY CUBANS.

To Visit San Domingo and then Return to Share Fortunes of Islanders.

HAVANA, April 8.—General Maximo Gomez, in an interview published in a local paper today, says that he is going to San Domingo to look after personal property that has been abandoned many years. He will return to Cuba, he declares, about June 1, and share the Cubans' joys and sorrows in the future.

With regard to the program of the Democratic Union party, he says that the idea of forming a transitory Advisory board or an elected Council to represent the people during the intervention seems dangerous, and is calculated to perpetuate the intervention.

General Gomez declares that he had no ill-feeling against any one. His great desire is not to see his ideal, the independence of Cuba, end in a horrible failure.

Chicago Lard All Right.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8.—The government chemists have examined packages of Chicago lard seized here on the charge of adulteration, and now report the article perfectly sound and good, and the lard has been returned to the grocers from whom it was taken. The seizure caused something like consternation in the grocery trade.

For British Pacific Squadron.

Halifax, N. S., April 8.—Three hundred officers and drafts of men for the British Pacific squadron and for the garrison at Esquimalt, B. C., arrived tonight from Liverpool and proceeded at once to the Pacific coast.

Figures from Mexican Budget.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 8.—The Finance committee of Congress has submitted a report on the budget prepared by Finance Minister Limantour slightly increasing appropriations, the total for the ensuing fiscal year now amounting to $58,629,764. In the fiscal year ended June last the total receipts of the Treasury were $60,139,212, leaving a surplus of $6,639,670.

DREYER WILL FIGHT IT OUT.

Ex-Banker Says He Will Not Imitate His Former Partner, Robert Berger, and Go to Prison Voluntarily.

Ex-Banker E. S. Dreyer yesterday gave out the statement that the course pursued by his former partner, Robert Berger, and by ex-Banker George L. Magill, in abandoning contention with the courts and the State's Attorney's office and submitting to being taken to Joliet, would have no effect in swaying him to a like decision. He said he was satisfied with the measures that had been taken by his attorney, Alfred Austrian, and added:

"I shall follow the instructions of my attorneys in all matters. I am now interested in what Judge Dunne may do in my habeas corpus case and hope for the best, but, whatever the outcome, my course will be determined solely by my counsel."

Mr. Dreyer passed a quiet Sunday, smoking several cigars and enjoying a dinner sent in from an outside restaurant.

Ex-Banker George L. Magill spent Sunday quietly in the County Jail, and made preparations for his departure for Joliet this morning. His wife and his father spent an hour with him in his cell. Jailer Whitman had intended taking him to Joliet at 9 o'clock this morning, but has not received the commitment papers, and this will necessitate postponement of the trip until the 11 o'clock train unless the necessary papers are sent to the jail early this morning.

TO FIGHT WATER POWER BONDS.

Eugene Fishburn Will Bring Test Case Involving the City's Indebtedness Limitation.

Eugene Fishburn of the real estate board will contest the issuance of $2,500,000 bonds for the development of the drainage canal water power. Corporation Counsel Walker has been informed that the matter will be taken at once to the Supreme court. The question to be settled is the limitation of the city's bonded indebtedness, as the law department believes the basis for an issue is the value of the taxable property while the real estate board claims it is only the assessed valuation. The suit will be started this week.

MRS. JANOFFSKA IS COMING.

Widow of Russian Pianist Sails from Europe and Will Return to Toledo, O.

Toledo, O., April 8.—[Special.]—The widow of the celebrated Russian pianist and composer, Paul Janoffska, sailed yesterday from Europe for Boston, where she will remain a few days with here sister, then return to her old home in Toledo. She is a distinguished musician, and married Janoffska on his death bed, he dying two days later.

WRECK AT AUSTIN COMPLETE.

City Finds Itself Without Water Supply or Light—Flood Now Receding.

Austin, Tex., April 8.—Fully 30,000 people gathered at the dam and power-house stationed north of this city today to view the ruins of the plant which cost this city more than a million dollars a few years ago. The wreck of the power-house is complete, and the situation in the city is serious, as it will take several weeks to secure even a temporary water and light system. There is no fire protection, and the churches were unable to hold services tonight for lack of light.

While the river is falling tonight reports from the neighboring country are that everything is under water. Hundreds of cattle have been drowned and miles of fencing washed away.

The country tributary to the Colorado River all the way down its course is inundated, and while it is believed the worst is over the loss as estimated tonight will exceed $3,000,000, counting Austin as the heaviest loser. The death list seems limited to those already reported. A mass-meeting has been called for tomorrow to take steps to relieve the situation.

No trains were operated on the International and Great Northern today, as much of the track and a number of bridges were washed away during last night. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad is also a heavy sufferer.

DRAINAGE CASE UP TODAY.

United States Supreme Court Will Consider Suit to Which Missouri Is Party.

The drainage canal case, in which the State of Missouri is a party, will come before the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., today. The briefs and affidavits have been filed, and Attorney Gilbert, for the Drainage Trustees, said last night that all was ready for the court.

The Supreme Court will be called on to pass on three questions. The Drainage Trustees, in the first place, questioned the jurisdiction of the court. Attorney Gilbert said he expected the decision on this point would occupy a week. The Drainage Trustees have also filed a demurrer to the bill, and it will be in order after the jurisdiction is decided upon.

Attorney Gilbert said he was confident of a favorable outcome of the case, which is not now so much of a source of worry as some of the small damage suits.

TO SUE FOR ENGINEER LICENSE.

Lawrence Anderson Will Demand That the Examining Board Recognize His Claims.

Lawrence Anderson, the stationary engineer who testified before the Industrial subcommission that he had been discriminated against by the Board of Examining Engineers, has announced his determination to begin legal proceedings against the board in an effort to compel the issuance of an engineer's license. He asserted that politics governed the rulings of the board, and that because he had incurred the displeasure of the powers that be in the city administration a license was refused him.

GREAT SHIPS FOR THE PACIFIC.

President Hill Says He Has Ordered Vessels of Twenty Thousand Tons' Capacity.

Tacoma, Wash., April 8.—[Special.]—President Hill of the Great Northern said today that for his proposed transpacific steamship line he has ordered vessels that will carry 20,000 tons, or a measurement capacity of over 28,000 tons. In other words, he will have in operation, eighteen months hence, vessels equal in carrying capacity to the Campania and the Lucania combined. The deck room of each vessel will amount to over five acres.

TELL OF VICTORY OVER RABAH.

Minister of Colonies Receives Advices of How French Troops Broke Power of Desert Chief.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, April 8.—The Minister of the Colonies has received a detailed report of the capture of Rabah in a battle which lasted all day. The French losses were heavy, forty native soldiers being killed, with Mareschal de Possel and four European officers wounded. The victory of Kouno has destroyed Rabah's prestige, and assures the French domination in Chari and Baghirmi.

MAY GO TO WARN CROKER.

Robert B. Roosevelt Sails for England to Discuss Bryan and Dewey with Tammany Chief.

New York, April 8.—Robert B. Roosevelt sailed for Europe yesterday. He is a member of the Tammany society and the Democratic club, and is on good terms with Richard Croker. It is said that his chief purpose in going abroad at this time is to have a talk with the Tammany chief.

Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly announced his belief that the renomination of Colonel Bryan and the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform will result in another overwhelming defeat.

When he meets Mr. Croker he will tell him that a great responsibility rests upon him. He will inform the Tammany chieftain that the delegation from this State to the national convention should not be instructed to vote for Bryan, but should go to Kansas City unpledged. Mr. Croker will also be told that the candidacy of Admiral Dewey has changed the political situation and made it more interesting and doubtful.

TAKE TWO BODIES FROM CANAL.

James Cole, Aged 60, Drowns at Joliet —Remains of Unidentified Man Recovered in Chicago.

The bodies of two men were taken from the drainage canal yesterday. One remains unidentified. The other is that of James Cole of Joliet, who drowned there earlier in the day.

The unidentified body was taken from the channel a quarter of a mile east of the Belt Line railway bridge. It is that of a man about 50 years old, 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighing 170 pounds, and with long gray hair and a gray beard. The body was removed to Adams' undertaking rooms at Western and Archer avenues.

James Cole drowned in the spillway near Cass street bridge and his body was recovered near Jefferson street bridge. He fell into the rapids, and, although the water was only four feet deep, the current was so swift he could not regain his feet. He was 60 years old.

Rheumatism more painful in this climate than any other affliction, cured by prescription No 3,951, by Elmer & Amend.

SHUT OUT MEMPHIS TEAM

LOFTUS' PLAYERS AMUSE A SUNDAY CROWD OF SOUTHERNERS.

Griffith, Garvin, and Menefee Save the Outfielders from Trouble on Rough Ground—Childs Cuts Off a Run at the Plate by a Quick Throw — Team Leaves for Louisville for Its Last Week's Practice—Games by American Leaguers.

Memphis, Tenn., April 8.—[Special.]—Charlie Frank's crowd of leaguers, reinforced by recruits from the steam laundry team, were washed and iron in the most improved style by Loftus' legion this afternoon while a large crowd of racehorse folks cheered. The game was fast and pretty to look upon, although devoid of sensation, but the spectacle of baseball being played under difficulties won the shouts of the crowd. Out in left McCarty was perched on a kopje, Danny Greene trekked after flies through plowed land, and Dungan floundered across gulches and ravines during practice. The ground slanted in as many directions as a Halsted street pavement. Seeing the difficulties under which the outfielders were laboring, the Chicago pitchers came to the rescue and by their pitching kept the ball in the infield at all save rare intervals. As a result Memphis could not make a run and by desperate efforts only succeeded in getting a runner as far as third base. Chicago, by hitting in the right moments, piled up six runs, and that without hitting enough to keep themselves warm.

It was a patchwork nine Loftus sent to the field, for Everitt wanted to get a little inside information and could not lose the opportunity to get with the horsey delegation. Several other players adorned the pine grandstand and watched the brilliant pitching of Griffith, Garvin, and Menefee mow down the opposition.

Griffith opened the game and for four innings dallied with Frank's men, floating slow twisters and mocking at the Memphis sluggers. Then came Garvin, whose benders shot around the plate in a manner which drove the amateurs on the Memphis team to hitting with their eyes shut. After Garvin had performed to the satisfaction of the crowd, John Menefee put on the finishing touches.

The one brilliant play of the game came in the fifth inning, after Davis and Pickering had touched Garvin up for successive hits. Pickering started to steal and Davis, one of the fastest men in the business, tore down from third as Donahue threw. Childs shot the ball back perfectly and Davis slid to his death. Childs and Chance made a neat double play in the eighth inning, and Davis, by a superb throw, doubled Childs off first in the eighth, after capturing Green's line fly.

Chicago lost no time getting started. Green singled, stole, and scored on an error by White. In the third inning Childs outraced a slow bounder, advanced on Green's perfect sacrifice, and scored when Donahue dropped a fly safe in left. Finally, in the fifth, Loftus' men got started right. Childs was wounded below the knee by a pitched ball, Green singled and took second when Davis threw to catch Childs racing to third. McCarthy laid down a perfect bunt and beat it across first, but Ehret threw wild and let home two runs, and Dungan drove out a long fly, sending the third run home.

Ehret stopped pitching after the sixth, permitting Murphy to celebrate Palm Sunday by pitching against a league team. Mr. Murphy was nervous, but was saved the consequence of his nervousness by accidents and by pretty fielding. Dungan singled in the seventh, after which Murphy gave a base and hit two batters, forcing home a run. With bases still full Donahue took a nap going to second and permitted himself to be forced out, after White made an awful fumble.

Chicago made no more tallies, a double play spoiling the chances in the eighth. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	LB
Childs, 2b	4	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, cf	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, rf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dungan, rf-lf	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chance, 1b	2	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wolverton, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clingman, ss	4	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	1
Donahue, c	2	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	1	0	1
Childs, c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garvin, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Menefee, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	6	9	9	27	9	2	1	3	2	7

MEMPHIS.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	BE	LB
Davis, cf	3	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	
Pickering, rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ehret, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Frank, 1b	4	0	1	1	9	4	0	0	0	0	1	
Fisher, c	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Hickey, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	
Selden, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Archibald, lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ehret, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	32	0	4	4	24	11	3	1	1	3	3	8

Chicago	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	*—6
Base hits	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	*—9
Memphis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Base hits	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1—4

Sacrifice hit—Green. Double plays—Childs-Chance, Davis-Frank. Hit by pitched ball—Childs, Chance, Donahue. Struck out—Fisher, Hickey, Selden, Archibald [2], Ehret [2], Clingman [2]. Time of game—1:20.

Notes of the Game.

The team left at 8:40 tonight for Louisville, to put in the finishing week of the training season.

Phyle was out in uniform today, and so far recovered he expects to be on active duty from now on. Everitt complained of a sore arm and was permitted to rest and converse with the bookmakers.

Harvey is in hard lines. His arm is so sore he can scarcely move it, and Manager Loftus is beginning to wonder what the youngster can do. Harvey stood his end of the game down and caught cold in the arm, which has never improved since that day.

The question of the captaincy is still undecided. Manager Loftus does not know who to appoint. Indeed does not think any one of his men would make an ideal Captain. Childs, because of his aggressive work, and his neat manner of going at an umpire, seems to be the most probable man for the place, but Clingman would command the respect of the umpire and of his own men. Neither man is seeking the position, and Ryan is not making a play for it. Loftus will seem content to permit Loftus to select according to his own judgment.

The improvement of Chicago's infield this season will be the notable change from last year. Childs and Clingman, a pair of clean, fast fielders, are worsted together in beautiful style. The team as a whole will improve in run getting. Manager Loftus has been drilling the men in hitting and bunting, and the style of play which he thinks, will win many a game. The men will use more signals and work together better than they ever did. What is needed is brains, and the new men on the team have raised the average of intellectual ability several points.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS ROCHESTER.

Reds Win from Champions of Eastern League by Seven Runs to Three.

Cincinnati, O., April 8.—[Special.]—The first appearance on the local grounds of the rejuvenated Cincinnati team brought out a crowd of over 4,000, which was decidedly pleased with the performance presented. The Reds' opponents were the champions of the Eastern league, who hail from Rochester, N. Y. Though a minor league team which has but few players in condition, the Cincinnati is a most formidable one, and the Reds were compelled to play ball from start to finish in order to capture the day. A chilly wind which blew over the field was not to the players' liking, for it stiffened their muscles. Under these conditions the Reds' pitchers, who had nothing to gain and everything to lose, did not exert themselves to any extent. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Rochester.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Luts, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Corcoran, ss	2	2	2	2	0	Smith, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
McBride, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Banner, ss	0	1	3	5	2
Smith, lf	1	0	4	1	0	Campau, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	2	0	9	0	0	Snilds, c	0	0	5	0	0
Stafeldt, 2b	1	0	0	4	0	O'Hagan, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	1	5	1	Gre'ger, 2b	1	1	5	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	5	2	0	Clarke, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Scott, p	0	0	2	5	0	Morse, p	0	0	0	0	2
Newton, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Cronin, p	0	0	0	1	0						
Totals	7	8	27	17	1	Totals	3	8	24	10	7

Cincinnati	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	*—7
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—3

Two base hit—Peitz. Stolen base—Barrett. Innings pitched by Scott, 4; Newton, 3; Cronin, 2. Hits—Off Scott, 2; off Newton, 5; off Cronin, 2. Bases on balls—By Newton, 4; by Cronin, 2; by Scott, 3. Reached first on error—Cincinnati, 5. Double plays—Newton-Corcoran-Beckley, Smith-Corcoran, Smith-O'Hagan. Passed ball—Peitz. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Bud Lally.

KANSAS CITY TEAM LUCKY TO WIN.

Makes Eight Runs Off St. Joseph in Last Two Innings.

Kansas City, Mo., April 8.—[Special.]—Kansas City won the exhibition game with the St. Joseph Western league team today by a scratch. The Saints had everything their own way up to the eighth inning, when the Blues tied the score by hard work. In the ninth Maupin, the St. Joe twirler, went to pieces and was hit for four singles and a three-bagger. This, together with three errors in the infield, allowed the blues to score six runs. The feature of the game was the pitching of Lee of the Blues, who held the Saints down to three singles in five innings. The score:

Kas. City	R	B	P	A	E	St. Joseph.	R	B	P	A	E
Farrell, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Strang, 3b	2	1	4	2	3
Green, lf	2	1	2	0	1	Hall, ss	2	2	2	0	0
Wagner, 2b	1	1	3	4	0	Davis, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Guiheen, ss	2	2	1	2	2	Shelton, 2b	1	2	4	2	3
Ganzel, 1b	1	2	8	1	0	Bristow, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Nagle, rf	0	1	2	0	0	O'Brien, cf	0	1	3	0	2
Thiel, ss	2	0	1	1	2	5	1	Brown, rf	0	0	0
Schaefer, 3b	2	1	2	1	1	Pilcher, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Sullivan, c	1	1	2	0	0	Kling, c	0	1	4	1	0
Hamilton, p	0	0	0	0	0	Underwood, p	1	0	0	*1	1
Cates, p	0	1	0	0	0	Maupin, p	0	0	0	0	0
Lee, p	0	1	0	0	0						
Gonding, c	1	0	2	0	0						
Totals	15	16	27	12	6	Totals	9	12	27	8	11

Kansas City	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	6—15
St. Joseph	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—9

Earned runs—Kansas City, 4; St. Joseph, 2. Two-base hit—Nagle. Three-base hits—Schaefer, Ganzel, Guiheen, Shelton. Stolen bases—Ganzel, Cates, Strang. Double plays—Strang-Davis, Schaefer-Thiel-Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—Underwood, 2. Bases on balls—By Hamilton, 2; by Cates, 3; by Maupin, 2. Struck out—By Underwood, 1; by Maupin, 2; by Lee, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 1; off Cates, 6; off Lee, 3; off Underwood, 5; off Maupin, 11. Umpire—Parkee. Innings pitched—Cates, 4; Lee, 5; Underwood, 4; Maupin, 5. Left on bases—Kansas City, 9; St. Joseph, 8. Passed balls—Gonding, Brown [2].

LAST WEEK AND THIS WEEK IN SPORTS

Aside from the opening of the Eastern racing seasons at Bennings on Monday and the start of Memphis' short but good class meeting on Thursday, last week contained no especially interesting events in the sporting world. At Bennings Imp, the great race mare, met defeat on the opening day, but she was heavily handicapped. The Montgomery handicap, Memphis' opening feature, was captured by H. C. Bennett's Laureate. On Thursday Advance defeated Andrisa in a match race at Oakland and on Saturday the 2-year-old Sofala won with much heavy weight as to establish her as a great youngster.

The Chicago ball team played a little actual ball at Mobile and then journeyed to Memphis. Comiskey's American league team began its practice at Champaign Monday. It has not shown up strongly, although the Illinois collegians seem to be better than the average college nine.

On Monday the Eastern league refused to accept the National league's terms for the Baltimore and Washington grounds.

A beardless youth beat nearly all the big shooters of the country at Interstate Park, N. I., on Thursday and won the shooting event of the year, the Grand American handicap. The successful man was H. D. Bates of St. Thomas, Ont.

Among the fighters Benny Yanger pounded out Frank Noel of St. Louis in two rounds at Tattersall's. Friday night Tommy West whipped Jack Bonner in sixteen rounds at New York. Champion Jeffries beat Jack Finnegan in one round at Detroit, and Clarence Forbes and Adam Ryan got decisions in six rounds over Buddy Ryan and Jimmy Murray, respectively, at the Star Theater.

Golf Champion Vardon encountered unexpected defeat Friday at New Haven at the hands of two Yale players, T. M. Robertson and T. L. Cheney. On Tuesday the Englishman achieved a brilliant victory over Harriman and Douglas at Atlantic City.

The college nines, East and West, got in a number of practice games. Professor Stagg is handicapped by the discovery that one or two of his candidates are likely to suffer from deficiency in their studies. Northwestern University issued a circular showing that its athletic department was badly in need of finances.

Conklin and McGinnis, two of the scratch men in the A. A. U. billiard tournament at Mussey's, played a remarkable game Thursday night, Conklin winning by seven points, the other having the better average. The tournament will conclude this week.

The stand and paddock at the Forsyth race track burned Saturday morning. It is evident the enemies of John Condon and James O'Leary are destroying race track properties belonging to these men.

At Glasgow Saturday the team of Scotland won the international association football championship in the presence of 80,000 people. Score, four goals to one.

The Chicago baseball nine practices at Louisville this week.

Brooklyns Start Northward.

Augusta, Ga., April 8.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn National league champions have left their spring training quarters. They started North on the 3 o'clock Southern Railroad express this afternoon. In the party were eighteen players and Manager Hanlon, who put on his pennant-wise smile as he watched his stars hop aboard the train. There was much for him to admire in the condition of the players he took to hold the championship in Brooklyn. They were well boiled down and bore either sunburned or tanned faces that gave them that healthful aspect one looks for in an outdoor athlete. The manager said he did not believe in bragging, but, knowing the strength of the team he had to enter the coming race, he was sure no other aggregation had a better chance. The Brooklyns will stop at Baltimore and Washington for a week of exhibition games.

Easy Victory for the Millers.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 8.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis league club went to St. Paul today and played the St. Paul athletic and rowing club. Minneapolis scored ten runs in the first inning and then the Millers let up, as it was a cold afternoon and they wanted to get through as soon as possible. Score by innings:

St. Paul A.-R. C. . 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0—7 6 5
Minneapolis . . . 10 0 2 0 0 0 0 * *—13 12 4

Milwaukee, 12; Springfield, 3.

Richmond, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee Western league baseball club easily defeated the Springfield (O.) club here today in an exhibition game. Two errors by Pickett allowed the visitors their only three runs. The score:

Milwaukee . . . 1 0 3 0 0 1 * 7 12 10 1
Springfield . . . 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3 9 4

Batteries—Schmidt and Smith, Dolan and Legge.

Schedule of Rush Medics.

Rush Medical College expects to make the best showing in baseball this year it ever has. The games arranged are:

April 19—Northwestern at Evanston.
April 24—Chicago at Marshall Field.
April 28—Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest.
May 5—Lake Forest University at Lake Forest.
May 12—St. Ignatius.
May 16—Lewis Institute.
May 19—Lake Forest at Chicago.
May 26—Beloit at Dixon.
May 28—Carroll College at Waukesha.
May 29—Sacred Heart College at Watertown.
May 30—Jefferson at Jefferson.
May 31—St. John's at Delafield.
June 2—Kankakee at Kankakee.
June 6—Concord at Quasbuna.
June 7—Monmouth at Monmouth.
June 8—Biggsville at Biggsville.

Mandel Bros.' Baseball Nine.

Mandel Bros.' baseball team has organized for the season and the following presents a strong combination. Among the players are O'Leary, Jackson, Uhler, and Keenan of last year's team. Murphy, Cooms, Callahan, Reitz, Barney, and Gould are the new men, and this is their first season with Mandel Bros. Foltz retains the management of the team, and is now ready to make dates for summer playing.

Yale to Have a Second Nine.

New Haven, Conn., April 8.—[Special.]—Yale is to have a second baseball nine, a college team composed of the most promising players of the varsity substitutes. It will be organized immediately after the Easter vacation and will meet nearly all the minor college teams of New England and probably the second nine of Harvard. J. Layng Mills of Philadelphia has been appointed manager.

GRAND CROSSING GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Strong Wind Makes Effective Work by the Marksmen Difficult.

The Grand Crossing Gun club held an all-day live bird tournament yesterday on the club grounds at Michigan avenue and Seventy-seventh street, with a good attendance. The wind blew strong right quartering across the traps, which aided in making the birds difficult to stop. Many good kills were made during the day by several of the participants. All of the events were at five live birds, thirty yards rise. The summaries:

Ruple	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5
Colburn	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
Harlacher	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5
O'Connell	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4
Barnard	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
Dunaan	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5
Hadwin	3									
Chandler								5		
White								4	5	4
Emory								2	4	3
Ford								4	3	5
Healey								4	4	5
McKenzie								4	4	5
Edwards								4	4	5

The final pigeon contest of the winter series will be held on the club grounds April 28. The target shooting will open for the summer months about the second week in May.

STANDING IN BILLIARD TOURNEY.

A. A. U. Championship Will Close This Week—McGinnis Has Best Average.

Three games remain to be played in the A. A. U. billiard tournament at Mussey's. All four leaders will be in action and the outcome will be awaited with interest. Adams can, by winning his two remaining games, pass Conklin, who will then have to defeat Kellogg to catch him. The last five players have all finished their full number of games.

McGinnis leads the averages with 7 33-320. Conklin and Kellogg are the only other players who go above the five mark.

Tonight Adams will meet Kellogg and tomorrow night Adams will meet Brown. On Wednesday Conklin and Kellogg are scheduled.

Standing and averages:

	W.	L.	Runs	High Run	Average.
Conklin [300]	6	1	47	5	277-337
Adams [225]	6	3	44	4	31-313
Kellogg [300]	4	2	41	3	241-317
Brown [225]	4	3	41	3	321-363
McGinnis [300]	4	2	52	5	33-320
Parker [225]	4	3	52	3	378-363
Bingham [200]	3	5	36	3	270-404
Nolan [225]	2	3	55	4	56-379
Schmitt [300]	1	7	51	4	294-362

Stagg Stirs Up His Athletes.

Stagg was not pleased with the work of his baseball men in the game with the scrubs on Saturday, and will put them through severe practice today for the purpose of correcting certain deficiencies. The game with Northwestern tomorrow is the first of the collegiate series, and he is anxious to make a good beginning on an long and arduous schedule. Especially will the men be given stiff drill in batting, for in that particular more than in all others lies the excellence of the Maroons. No other games have been scheduled except the one with Lewis Institute on Wednesday, but others will undoubtedly be arranged for the latter part of the week. The training table will be started this week.

SCHORR CONTS' DECLINE.

THEY FAIL TO CUT THE FIGURE EXPECTED AT MEMPHIS.

Two-Year-Olds and Three-Year-Olds of the Southern Horseman Appear to Have Retrogressed — Has a Good Handicap Horse, However, in Streamer—Tennessee Derby Seems to Lie Between Thrive and The Conqueror—Other News of the Turf.

Memphis, Tenn., April 8.—[Special.]—The disappointment of the Memphis meeting is the failure of the Schorr horses and the limited opportunities given Jockey Tommy Burns. In previous years local interest centered in the Schorr stable and its jockey, and the combination had pretty much its own way in stake races. But this year Schorr's 2 and 3 year old horses, particularly the latter, are practically useless at this track. The stable is not likely to have a starter in the Tennessee Derby, which will be run a week from tomorrow. Later in the season, and on harder tracks, F. W. Brode may recover his California form and Sam Phillips may fulfil his winter promise, but as far as this meeting is concerned, and possibly that at Louisville, they are hardly to be considered as possibilities.

Fully two-thirds of the winter gossip was wasted on the Schorr horses, and their failure now robs the faces of their principal interest. At this distance the Derby looks like a two-horse contest, with Thrive and The Conqueror the contenders. Thrive was beaten the other day by The Rush in a dash of six furlongs, but that was his first time out, and his performance showed he would be a hard 3-year-old to beat from this time on. He demonstrated clearly that he was a far better horse on this track than the other Derby candidates—F. W. Brode, Parmenion, and Dramburg—who started against him.

The Conqueror received an early preparation for the Crescent City Derby and he was on edge two weeks ago. Since winning the Fort Congress Stakes at Little Rock little has been done with him, except what was necessary to keep him up to form. Saturday morning he went a mile and a furlong, the Tennessee Derby distance, 1:57, without being pushed. He carried 125 pounds.

The mainstays of the Schorr stable at this meeting are Streamer and Joe Frey. The former should have won the Montgomery handicap, in which he was beaten by Laureate through Burns' overeagerness. Streamer did well enough in that race to be considered the best handicap horse at the track. As a 3-year-old he showed no fondness for weight, but since then he has gained in size and strength, and this year anything like a reasonable impost is not likely to stop him. Joe Frey won his only two starts at this meeting, the last one being the Glendale stakes over the Tennessee. He is an exceedingly fine turned colt, with a good turn of speed and gameness, but his gait is awkward, and he is not secure in the mud as he pretended. This defect may disappear when he strikes a hard track. He has been the only horse to clean the orange and black to the front at this meeting.

George C. Bennett's horses are likely to give the meeting its local color. Bennett's daniel has the younger division looking and going well, and is working on a well-bred lot of 2-year-olds, of which Miss Bennett is the most so far shown. She will probably make her first appearance at Montgomery Park in the Ardelle stakes on Thursday. She is by Russell, dam Memoria, and was bred by A. H. and D. H. Morris. In the Ardelle stakes she will probably meet Lilly Pintland, who ran such a good race on Saturday.

The best 3-year-old fillies at the track are not engaged in the Oaks, so it requires nine winners Mae Day and La Josephine would cut some figure in it if they were eligible to start. As it is, Brownie Anderson, Belle of Orleans, and Shrove Tuesday have it among them. Brownie Anderson's showing yesterday was not impressive, as she quit after going half a mile. Belle of Orleans has been in training all winter and left New Orleans fit. She is a fine type of a mare, and unless there is something in the reports of Shrove Tuesday's fast work Belle of Orleans should win.

There is a better general class of horses than at previous meetings, and the purse events have furnished a better quality of sport. It takes a better horse to win a selling race or an overnight handicap than ever before, and the sizes of the fields have broken all records. Starter Fitzgerald has had harder work than any of his predecessors in the starter's box in Montgomery Park, and his work has given satisfaction.

The jockeys are riding quite as fine as the same that rode under him at New Orleans, and he has them all under perfect control. Burns was the only one inclined to give him any trouble, but a stiff fine and a lecture from the judges brought Schorr's jockey to his senses, and he is no longer disposed to take liberties.

Today's Memphis Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs—Decastor, 117; Sweet Caporal, 111; Lady Lindsay, 111; Grandeur, 107; G. E. V., 107; Lord Highlander, 107; Golden Rattle, 102; Decimal, 99.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Aratoma, 119 pounds; Orril Goan, br. c., by Phoenix—Gretna, 104; Juniper, 104; Checkmate, 104; Albert Enright, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Post Haste, 100 pounds; Grandeur, 106; Owensboro, 94; Robert Medal, 91; Matt Simon, 91; Miss Sinbad, 91; Grit, b. g., by Executor—Lady Stanford, 88; Aloha II., 88.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Queen of Song, 110 pounds; Brisk, 107; General Mart Gary, 106; Passaic, 104; Corallis, 103; Ominutive, 101; Damocles, 97; Rodrigo, 88; Robert Bonner, 88; X Ray, 93; Racebud, 88.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 mile, handicap—Knight of the Garter, 126 pounds; Jeu Lucas, 122; Birdie, 121; Queen of Song, 117; Robert Bonner, 114; First Whip, 112; Beau Ideal, 110; Mouseltoff, 106; Magic Light, 105.

BIG CROWD ON GORHAM SPEEDWAY.

Twenty Thousand People Watch the Fast Horses.

New York, April 8.—[Special.]—Most remarkable was the attendance at Speedway Park today, from morn till the light faded. The growing popularity of the great driving resort for horsemen and their fast steppers and sightseers was evident from the crush which lined both sides of the drive from Washington bridge as far north as the eye could reach.

It was estimated that in the previous Sunday rush, but today's attendance greatly surpassed that number. There were probably 20,000 spectators.

Just as the first brush of the morning was about to take place on the avenue, a runaway basket for trotters, Howe and Will Frank de Cerna's team of Officer Berger stopped them.

Other minor accidents happened shortly after this. Thomas J. Bradley's Velvet Queen took fright near Washington bridge and ran down the big driveway. The boy brought the animal to a sudden stop. The damage done was a broken wheel and shaft. By this time the crowd was thoroughly warned and the speedy little mare was applauded every participant in a brush as it came along.

The sport began when David Lamar driving The Dude thought he had a easy mark when he lined up alongside Dr. H. Kane, who drove the speedy trotter Laura W., but in a cracking dash The Dude got all he wanted and was several lengths behind at the finish.

Then A. Kaplan, driving Carmello, demanded a brush from Dr. Kane and went at it again and beat Carmello just as easily as she did The Dude.

After this the most exciting race of the day took place. It was between C. G. Billings' Battleton (2:04¾) and Dr. Kane's Laura W., both animals started well, and the doctor looked as if Battleton would win, but the doctor urged his mare on, and when the finishing post was reached Laura W. was in the lead.

Mr. Billings, who was confident that Battleton could do better, started his horse again against the mare, and this time, although Laura W. proved steady, she was beaten. This was her only defeat of the day.

Charles Weiland was on hand with Pansy Blossom, and he took hold of W. Hiscox's Luxon, and in a most exciting race from Dyckman street to Washington bridge beat him out. When this brush was over David Lamar was seen coming down the road driving The Dude. "Alex." Newberger, behind Smilax, came along, and Lamar at once tackled him with The Dude and a keen pace ensued. Smilax had a little the better at the start, but The Dude won the brush with a little to spare.

HOTEL CECIL TURNS SLOAN AWAY.

British Hostelry Informs the Jockey He Is Not Wanted.

Kokomo, Ind., April 8.—[Special.]—Jockey Tod Sloan is decidedly sore over his reception in London on his return from his home visit this winter, and writes that he will cut his stay short there and return to America and accept the mounts that have been offered him in the big racing events on this side of the water. The biggest affront offered him and one that he considers an unpardonable offense was the refusal of the Hotel Cecil to again entertain him as a guest. Tod on asking for his old quarters was told to hunt another boarding place, that he was not wanted among "Jukes, Lords, and Princes." He is now quartered at the Metropole.

LOCAL BOWLING LEAGUES FINISH.

Crescent, Madison, and Allemania Teams Win Championships.

The fifth annual tournament of the North Chicago Bowling league finished last Friday. In the final series between the Union and Paramount teams the former side won all three games, getting an average of 895. The Crescent team, which won the championship, has been in the lead nearly the whole of the race and its position was never seriously threatened by any of the contestants. The standing:

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Crescent	42	35,832	29	10	.762
Plaza	42	35,503	27	15	.642
Standard	42	34,575	23	19	.548
Union	42	35,142	22	20	.524
Frosch	42	33,002	20	22	.476
Superior	42	32,957	20	22	.476
Onward	42	34,021	19	23	.452
Paramount	42	33,208	11	31	.262

Bangart, who won the individual championship, as usual kept up the good work, netting an average of 196⅔, which boosted his standing over one point. W. P. Seng just held his average, and Mroseck took possession of fourth place. The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Bangart, Union	33	247	6,118	185 13-33
W. P. Seng, Crescent	39	256	6,993	174 29-39
O'Connell, Plaza	39	236	6,774	173 30-39
Mroseck, Crescent	39	222	6,773	173 26-39
Val. Seng, Paramount	33	205	5,718	173 9-33
Ludwig, Plaza	36	215	6,208	172 32-36
Jaeger, Frosch	42	233	7,264	172 40 42
W. Burkhardt, Crescent	29	223	4,996	172 8-29
Kasahagen, Union	42	219	7,225	172 1-42
Grieshaber, Standard	33	203	5,780	170

The individual championship is conceded to Pete Birren, who is leading the experts by a wide margin. Meyer and Siewenie of the Eries divided the honors of last week's trials. The latter is credited with a magnificent gain, having jumped to seventh place from an obscure position.

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Birren, Uno	37	223	6,608	178 22-37
Banghart, Ft. Sher	24	246	4,211	173 21-30
Will'scheid, Arm'r	40	217	6,818	170 18-40
Snyder, Ft. Sheridan	17	223	2,888	169 15-17
Peterson, Crystal	32	209	5,413	169 1-32
Wit'nm'r, Belmont	40	200	6,763	169 3-40
Siewenie, Erie	39	226	6,582	168 31-39
Weber, Uno	37	223	6,220	168 4-37
Berlin, Chicago	40	234	6,700	167 20-40
Wass, Marquette	28	208	4,140	166 24-28

In the West Side league the Premiers have gained the championship, with a percentage of 762. Two series remain to be played.

Standing:

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Premiers	42	38,314	32	10	.762
Central Parks	39	38,261	26	13	.667
Madisons	39	33,819	25	14	.641
Edelweiss	39	35,353	23	16	.548
Corrolls	39	31,755	19	20	.487
Rex	42	34,749	19	23	.452
Robeys	42	35,903	19	23	.256
Actives	42	32,756	9	33	.214

In the individual averages W. J. Kenna of the West Madisons is champion. He has rolled thirty-three games and averaged 182 8-33.

The leading averages:

	Games.	High.	Total.	Average.
Kenna, W. Madisons	33	246	6,011	182 8-33
Haslam, Edelweiss	32	5,795	237	181 3-32
Coulson, Central Parks	30	5,382	223	179 12-30
Chisholm, Premiers	39	7,015	261	179 13-39
Ulrich, Madisons	38	6,781	257	178 17-38
De Profit, Edelweiss	37	6,591	208	178 5-37
Eddy, Central Parks	39	6,937	246	177 38-39
Doolittle, Premiers	41	7,104	215	174 40-41
Gibbons, Premiers	42	7,329	234	174 21-42
Hanna, Madisons	27	4,781	204	174 18-27
Holler, Rex	42	7,320	234	174 12-42
Ruther, Madisons	24	4,146	216	172 18-24

The American bowling league finished its schedule last week, the Madison team capturing the championship, with the Premiers a close second.

	Games.	Total.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Madison	42	33,999	28	14	.667
Premier	42	32,834	27	15	.643
National	42	33,384	26	16	.619
Washington	42	34,090	24	18	.571
Lincoln	42	32,420	18

AGUINALDO, THE ELUSIVE

PURSUIT OF THE REBEL CHIEF ATTENDED BY DIFFICULTIES.

Funds of the War Department for Secret Service Not Adequate—Theory Advanced That the Insurgent Leader Visits Manila in Disguise, Probably Presenting Himself as a Beggar—Book Promises to Create Sensation in Army Circles.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., April 8.

Reports which have been received from Manila contain some interesting accounts of the efforts of our officers to track and capture Aguinaldo. The army officers who have the pursuit in charge are hampered somewhat in their quest by the lack of funds. The War department possesses no special appropriation for secret service work, and the meager allotment upon which it is possible to draw does not suffice for an extensive search. Nevertheless, it has been possible for Colonel Wagner, who has charge of secret service work in the Philippines, to establish a system of surveillance.

Vain Efforts to Capture Aguinaldo.

The military officers have received many so-called "tips" as to the whereabouts of Aguinaldo, but none of this information has amounted to much. One army officer has been assigned to the special duty of investigating all reports and devising special means of capturing the insurgent General.

The latest advices contain no definite information regarding Aguinaldo, but the interesting theory is advanced that he is not far from Manila and frequently visits that place, assuming for the purpose a disguise, at which he is said to be specially clever.

It would be an easy matter, say army officers at Manila, for Aguinaldo to come into that town on frequent visits without running the risk of detection, in fact, about the safest place for him to stay would be Manila, which is the last place likely to be searched with the expectation of finding him. It is supposed that if he visits Manila it is in the garb of a beggar or a destitute Filipino.

The latest plans of our secret service officers in the Philippines will, therefore, include the systematic search of places Aguinaldo would be likely to frequent under the circumstances.

One of the most sensational books published in recent years will be the autobiography which will shortly appear under the title, "The Ups and Downs of an Army Officer," descriptive of the career and experiences of Major George A. Armes, a retired cavalry officer, who has been court-martialed eleven times. The book will relate Armes' experience with government officials, and 700 pages are devoted largely to candid comment on the army officers Armes charges with persecution and corruption.

Book to Cause Sensation in Army Circles.

Extracts of the book have been seen by Major Armes' friends, who have sought to prevail upon him to abandon the idea of issuing the volume. An account of the character of the book has reached the War department and the officials are awaiting with the keenest interest the publication which is destined to create much excitement in military circles.

It is expected that the book will lead to the twelfth trial by court-martial of the author, who has escaped departmental action in this respect for many recent communications of officials which he sent to the Secretary of War and the President.

These communications make grave charges against prominent officers of the army, who have seen fit to ignore the allegations, but it is believed can hardly pass without notice the attacks which are made upon them in Armes' book.

There are more vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant of the army than in many years, the number being 115 at present. There are at least sixty-eight in the infantry arm, fourteen in the artillery, and twenty-seven in the cavalry. There are a few more in each arm, depending upon the examinations for promotions. In filling these the War department will be guided by the usual rule of providing first for this year's graduates of the Military Academy. The non-commissioned officers of the army who pass the customary examination will then be appointed and the remaining vacant places will be reserved for civilians.

Many Second Lieutenancies Now Vacant.

Army officers are satisfied over a decision by a Circuit Court which settles the question of the authority of the military branch in cases where there is apt to be a conflict with the civil authorities. Corporal J. S. Fair and Private H. H. Jockins, Tenth Infantry, after being found not guilty by court-martial convened by General Merriam in the Department of the Missouri, were arrested on a complaint filed before the County Judge of Saxy County, Neb. They were charged with the crime of murder. At the conclusion of the hearing the County Judge held that he had jurisdiction and thereupon bound the defendants over to the District Court of the county to await trial.

Court Decision Pleasing to Army Officers.

The United States Attorney filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, setting up the fact that the defendants were restrained of their liberty unlawfully and that they were held to trial by a court that was without jurisdiction. The writ was issued.

The petitioners were brought before the United States Circuit Court, and the case was thereupon set down for hearing upon its merits. Trial was had, and the court now has handed down an opinion that settles the question in which the department is greatly interested and about which officers have manifested deep concern.

The court finds the petitioners are entitled to discharge and states that the United States army has the right in time of peace or war to cause the arrest of a belligerent or fugitive soldier. The Attorney General of the State of Nebraska has appealed from the court, and the case has gone to the United States Supreme Court.

The opinion already rendered, however, has attracted much interest in the War department.

"I am confident of securing action on the bill increasing the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia," said Colonel Marsh, chairman of the House Military committee. "Owing to the heavy appropriations necessary at this session it is possible the $2,000,000 wanted may be reduced somewhat, but there is still hope of getting the whole amount."

Marsh Confident Military Bill Will Succeed.

Colonel Marsh has submitted his bill to the ordnance officers of the army and they favor an appropriation of $1,000,000 for arms alone. In compliance with a request made by Colonel Marsh the Ordnance bureau has furnished figures showing the cost of arming a regiment of infantry, cavalry, and a six-gun battery. The cost for an infantry regiment is $28,980, of which amount $17,945 is required for arms, and $10,980 for equipment. For equipping a cavalry regiment the total is $28,914, of which $14,424 is for carbines, $7,200 for sabers, and $7,290 for equipment.

The cost of a six-gun battery of three and two-tenths breech loading steel guns with carriages, caissons, forage and battery wagon, harness, implements, equipment, and material complete for service is $26,302.

The number of tents required for an infantry regiment is 474. Of these fifty-six are wall tents needed for the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and commissary and subsistence supplies, five large tents for hospitals, and 413 common tents for the enlisted men.

There seems to be a determined effort on the part of members of both Houses of Congress to increase the rank of General Miles and General Corbin. Already three bills with this end in view have been introduced, in the hope that if one fails the other will be adopted. One was introduced by Chairman Hull of the Military committee, which provides for a chaplain for each regiment in the army, and for increasing the rank of the commanding General of the army to that of Lieutenant General, and giving the Adjutant General the rank of Major General. A favorable report has been made on this measure, and an attempt will be made to rush it through.

Effort to Raise Rank of Miles and Corbin.

Another deals exclusively with the rank of the commanding General and Adjutant General.

The third was presented by Senator Lodge and is in the shape of an amendment to the army appropriation bill.

Both General Miles and General Corbin have a number of friends in Congress, and these measures have been combined so as to command the influence of these officers. There are a great many members of Congress who are opposed to increasing the rank of army officers, besides a number who will oppose these measures on personal grounds. If the opponents cooperate it is believed the bills will be defeated.

In the opinion of most of the officials who have given the matter close attention it will be impossible to secure a satisfactory decision on the question of whether the constitution extends of its own force to the islands until after the Foraker bill is passed. Various schemes have been inaugurated to secure a test case, but it is not believed the conditions in Hawaii, Porto Rico, or the Philippines are yet such as would justify the Supreme Court in deciding the matter.

Courts Probably Will Wait on Foraker Bill.

Two general principles of law are said to stand in the way of a decision of the main issue. In the first place the courts recognize the fact that transfers of title, change of masters, obedience to the direct mandate of courts, and similar human acts cannot always be executed on the tick of the clock. A reasonable time must be allowed for practice to accommodate itself to theory.

Hence, in the case of Hawaii, it is believed the court would recognize the impossibility of making the transfer of sovereignty. Even if the constitution extends itself it can be enforced only by act of Congress, and those acts could, of course, not be passed before the transfer of title, so that an interval must elapse.

If the time were unduly prolonged the courts could interfere, but it is not considered that they would upset a manifest temporary expedient like the existing customs tariff between the United States and Hawaii. The plea would be set up that Congress had not created the tariff, but merely continued it as a necessary makeshift, and hence this plea would probably be the issue, and the court would not decide the main question.

So in Porto Rico, it is believed, all attempts to secure decisions of courts on customs, immigration, and other issues will fail, because they will all be held to have happened under the war government.

There are those who say the Supreme Court Justices could be relied upon to hold that the Philippines and Porto Rico are still properly held under the war power, that only the reasonable time recognized by courts has been taken to transfer sovereignty in Hawaii, and that therefore the general principles at issue cannot be settled judicially until there is positive legislation by Congress on which the Supreme Court can act.

One day after duties are collected under the Foraker bill it will be possible to contest a payment, and carry the case on its merits to the Supreme Court, but not before.

More money per capita, more gold, more silver, and a larger total of money in circulation than ever before are the facts on which this administration will appeal to the people on its financial policy. For the first time in the history of the country the per capita circulation has crossed the $26 line, and the year 1900 carried the total for the first time past the $2,000,000,000 line, while the amount of gold and gold certificates in circulation is larger than at the corresponding date of any previous year.

Nation Has More Money than Ever Before.

The figures show the total money in circulation on April 1, 1900, to be $2,021,274,506, and on April 1, 1896, $1,927,846,942, while on the corresponding date in 1898 it was $1,756,058,645; on April 1, 1897, it was $1,669,000,694; and on April 1, 1896, $1,528,629,463. This shows an increase in total money in circulation in four years of $492,645,043, or 32 per cent.

The per capita money in circulation, or the average amount for each individual in the United States, is also larger than ever before, being $26.12 (calculating the present population at 77,395,000), against $25.45 one year ago, $23.69 two years ago, $23.01 three years ago, and $21.53 on April 1, 1896.

The amount of gold in circulation is also greater than at the corresponding date of any preceding year, the total gold and gold certificates in circulation on April 1, 1900, being $785,845,649, against $727,748,501 on April 1, 1899; $618,449,941 on April 1, 1898; $554,582,096 on April 1, 1897; and $489,151,505 on April 1, 1896; the increase during the four years being $296,694,044, or 60 per cent.

The amount of silver in circulation, including standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890, which were issued for the purchase of silver bullion and are to be retired when the silver is coined and put in circulation, amounts to $631,133,089, against $626,982,804 on April 1, 1899; $610,661,729 on April 1, 1898; $569,024,775 on April 1, 1897; and $558,524,447 on April 1, 1896.

FIRE IN A PIANO FACTORY.

M. Schulz Company's Plant at Morgan and Superior Streets Damaged Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Fire early yesterday morning partly destroyed the piano and organ factory of the M. Schulz company, Morgan and Superior streets, entailing a loss of $50,000. The factory was a four-story brick structure, erected in 1894 at a cost of $20,000. The two lower floors were used for the manufacture of instruments in connection with the factory proper, to the west and south of this building. The upper floors were stored with the finished parts of instruments.

The fire, according to Watchman Charles Berndt, apparently started with a sharp explosion in the shipping rooms on the second floor. The flames spread rapidly and worked their way to the upper floors. A 4-11 alarm and then a special call for additional engines was sent in and the fire was confined to the building in which it originated.

The danger from fire from flying brands created excitement in the neighborhood and a number of families made ready to move from their houses.

Shortly after the fire was discovered the smoke filled the residence of Watchman Berndt in the rear of the burning building and the members of the family were carried from the house by Captain O'Malley and members of truck company No. 19.

Otto Schulz, President of the company, thinks the fire resulted from spontaneous combustion of varnish. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

PLAN FOR HITCHCOCK BUILDING

Charles A. Coolidge Studying University Structures in Europe Preparatory to Finishing Designs.

Plans for the building at the University of Chicago, to be erected with the funds given by Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, are to be drawn by Charles A. Coolidge of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge is in Europe, and while in England will spend some time in looking over the buildings of the universities in that country. Charles L. Hutchinson, who is also in Europe, will visit Cambridge and Oxford with Mr. Coolidge, who then will go to the Paris exposition.

It is possible that President Harper and Mr. Coolidge will meet in Europe. Dr. Harper will sail today, and probably will go to Paris. Mr. Hutchinson and Martin L. Ryerson will meet in a month at some point in Italy, and will go to Russia, where they expect to meet Dr. Harper and Charles Crane. Mr. Coolidge is the architect of the American Building at the Paris exposition.

Ten Saloonkeepers Arrested.

Ten saloonkeepers in Englewood have been arrested on warrants sworn out by C. W. Jones, secretary of the Englewood Law and Order league, charging them with selling liquor to minors, or keeping open after midnight, or on election day. Those under arrest are: George Platner, 6321 Halsted street; J. W. McLeod, 912 West Sixty-third street; E. E. Crawford, 6522 Halsted street; Joseph Albright, 6201 Halsted street; Martin Gass, 6517 Halsted street; E. J. Duffy, 6714 Halsted street; Barney Coffey, 6238 Halsted street; McCollum & Breen, 915 West Sixty-third street; C. M. Kammerer, 6301 Halsted street. The cases will be heard tomorrow morning before Justice Hennessy.

RUSH TO EUROPE BEGINS.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TOURISTS TO SAIL IN FOUR MONTHS.

Advance Guard of the Hosts Who Will Visit Foreign Lands This Season Already on the Atlantic—Travel from Abroad to the United States Promises to Be Lighter than for Many Years—Few Distinguished People Coming.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 8.

While the outgoing passenger ships are crowded with tourists, the small first-cabin lists of ocean carriers coming this way are more than usually noticeable. Express steamships with first cabin capacities of 400 and 500 persons are returning from Europe with only half their accommodations taken.

Rush of Travel to Foreign Ports Begins.

While the rush of 75,000 tourists expected to sail from this port in first-class accommodations between April 1 and Aug. 1 has set in, westward traffic is weak. Travel from Europe also lacks at present what tourists' agents, customs officials, and immigration inspectors call character. They mean by this that few persons of distinction are traveling this way.

A customs official said today that nearly all the passengers on the homeward-bound ships were "tramps." By this characterization he did not mean to reflect on the respectability of westward travelers, but to imply that only those persons are now coming to America whom business and family cares are driving hither. They include buyers returning from European markets, merchants, travelers bound across the continent to China and Japan, and men on government missions.

Among the 400 first-class cabin tourists who will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen on Tuesday are Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Leo Fleischmann, President William R. Harper of Chicago University, Mrs. George B. Post, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage, David Untermyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and children.

In discussing the battleship Kearsarge Commander J. D. Jerrold Kelley says: "Is the Kearsarge the most powerful vessel in our navy, and on equal displacements does it surpass in fighting qualities any battleship of the other great sea powers? The peculiar distribution of its battery and the uniqueness of the class design have excited wide difference of opinion within and without the navy, but since its trials during the last week this claim has been made most insistently by its advocates.

Discusses Fighting Power of Kearsarge.

"Putting aside for the moment all considerations save those affecting gun energies, let it be compared with the historic ships that defeated the Spanish squadron in the action off Santiago, and made a quick ending to the war.

"In fifteen minutes the broadsides of the Kearsarge can hurl against the enemy projectiles weighing 85,000 pounds; in an equal time the Iowa can fire 48,000 pounds. Turned into short tons, these weights become forty-two, as opposed to twenty-four, or a possible energy for the new ship nearly double that of the earlier built vessel.

"The main battery of the Kearsarge is composed of four 13-inch and four 8-inch guns, and of fourteen 5-inch rapid-fire pieces; that of the Iowa is made up of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch guns, and of six rapid-fire pieces. Hence, the Kearsarge carries an equal number of the heaviest guns, a less number of the intermediate caliber, and many more of the rapid-fire type. The apparent disadvantage of the loss in 8-inch guns is said to be outweighed by the intensity of action secured through the employment of so many of the smaller quick-firing class."

Mrs. Alfred Meyer of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College announced last night that the college had received a gift of $100,000. The gift, which is anonymous, was made on the condition that certain persons shall have a life interest in the $100,000, so that during the remainder of at least two lives the institution will only derive what little may be obtained from the investment of the fund over and above the amount which must be paid to such persons.

Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas Pelham-Clinton, seventh Duke of Newcastle, who landed in New York Saturday with two cameras, a colossal stock of trunks, and various other impediments, spent the greater part of today in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Duke will spend one month taking pictures in this country, photography being his hobby, and by the time he is ready to go home he hopes to have enough negatives of American scenery to keep the largest dark room in England busy for weeks turning out photographs.

Picture-Taking Plans of Duke of Newcastle.

"This is purely a pleasure trip," he explained this afternoon. "I have not come to America to visit anybody in particular, and shall not stay at anybody's house while I am here. Charles Sterling and A. La Fontaine, who are with me, will accompany me on a little jaunt through the American woods, and go with me to Washington, that being the only city besides New York that I have planned to visit.

"I don't care much about views in cities. I prefer to get out in the country, and take snap shots of woods and of animals, if I find them."

Yung Yung died today at the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. He was adjudged insane on Jan. 27. He lived at 5 Mott street and was 46 years old. He had been six years in this country and was in the importing business. Yung Yung was the only Chinese insane patient in New York.

George Eck, 21 years old, of 32 Starr street, Brooklyn, and another man tried to rob a pigeon cote in East New York early this morning. Eck is dying in St. Mary's Hospital from a bullet wound in the brain, inflicted by the owner of the pigeons, Frank Deible, of 493 Liberty avenue. In the Gates Avenue Court Deible was held in $2,500 bail. Deible, who is an insurance broker, when he reached home early this morning heard a commotion among his pigeons in the rear yard. He found two men, who ran when he approached. He shot at them, and struck one, who was afterward found to be Eck.

Killed While Robbing a Pigeon Cote.

Palm Sunday passed at the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church without Frank Hazleton, its brightest juvenile member. At the time his young classmates were gathering for their Sunday service Frank Hazleton was arraigned on a charge of burglary before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem court. He pleaded guilty, and with Floyd Beekman, also 17 years old, was held in $1,000 bail.

Sunday School Boy Held for Burglary.

Hazleton lives with his father and mother at 75 East One Hundred and Eighth street. Mr. Hazleton manufactures pianos at 68 University place. He had given to his boy all the comforts of a luxurious home. No tendency of wildness was observed in his son.

He exhibited strong religious tendencies, and it was his frequent assertion that he would be a preacher like the Rev. Dr. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Church.

With a record of having stopped eighteen runaways during 1899, Mounted Policeman John L. Bergman of the speedway force began today on his record for 1900. Shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning the speedway above High Bridge was thronged with stylish turnouts. One of the most admired was a graceful speeding wagon drawn by a handsome pair of horses. Their driver, a stylishly dressed man of middle age, held his lines taut.

Daring Officer Stops a Runaway on the Speedway.

Suddenly a gust of wind blew a cloud of dust in front of his horses. The animals, frightened, began a mad dash down the crowded speedway.

As the horses veered from their course at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street their driver was hurled from his seat to the ground. He was assisted to his feet unhurt.

Hearing the cries, Policeman Bergman, who was near One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street, met the runaway team at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street. He wheeled his horse, and, leaning far over, grasped the dragging reins. Fully a thousand men and women cheered Bergman as he brought the animals to a standstill.

While Major Peter F. Rogers, superintendent of the Kearney Soldiers' Home, near Newark, N. J., was writing the report of the inspection he had just made yesterday morning saying all of the 400 inmates were in excellent health, an excited orderly reported to him that many of the old soldiers had been suddenly stricken by some strange malady and were apparently dying.

Thirty Soldiers Suddenly Ill at Newark Home.

No fewer than thirty were found in frightful agony. Dr. Pollard, the resident physician, dispatched messengers for other doctors, but only one could be found.

Of the stricken, fourteen were found to be in imminent danger of death, and Dr. Pollard and Dr. E. H. Goldberg worked over them heroically. Many hours passed before they were pronounced out of danger.

The symptoms were of ptomaine poisoning and this was the first diagnosis of the doctors, but subsequent investigations, particularly a careful examination of the food which the men had eaten, did not sustain the diagnosis.

"I cannot account for the sudden attack," said Major Rogers today. "When I made my inspection, which was finished at 1 o'clock, there was no sign of trouble. Half an hour later the men were seriously ill. They were all stricken at practically the same moment.

"We changed the breakfast hour from 7:30 to 6:30 on April 1. On Saturday morning breakfast consisted of pressed beef, fried potatoes, bread and butter, and coffee. We carefully examined what was left from the meal and found no traces of decomposition or any foreign substance. I am absolutely mystified."

Some of the victims are still in bed, but their condition is not serious.

False teeth at 30 cents a set is a possibility, according to dentists. More than that, a fine set made from the bones of dogs and horses may be a fact of the future. This condition grows out of the failure of the tariff to specify the duty to be levied on manufactured molars. The Board of General Appraisers held that false teeth were composed in chief value of feldspar, and should pay 50 per cent ad valorem. This was highly satisfactory to American dentists. Importers appealed, and the case is before the federal courts. Since then the General Appraisers have changed their view. They now hold that paragraph 97 of the tariff law applies. By the provisions of this section wares composed wholly or chiefly of earthy mineral substances or carbon, if not decorated, shall pay 25 per cent.

Tariff Ruling May Cheapen False Teeth.

Dr. Harry D. Gill said today:

"Professor A. A. Breneman, who was professor of industrial chemistry at Cornell University, decided, after elaborate analysis, that false teeth are feldspar preparations and not porcelain. Professor James Bond Littig of the New York College of Dentistry concurred in this analysis.

East Side dentists say that if artificial teeth from Europe become too plentiful they will make teeth for their customers out of horses' or dogs' pulverized teeth and bone. Dr. Gill says the idea is practicable.

Subcontracts for work on the tunnel and sewers along the tunnel route will be awarded this week. Contractor McDonald has recently inspected large buildings near which the tunnel loop will pass. They are the Astor House, the St. Paul, and Syndicate Buildings. Mr. McDonald believes that he can construct the tunnel without endangering the foundations of these buildings. The lower loop of the tunnel, with its four tracks, will pass eighteen feet below the foundations of the St. Paul and Syndicate Buildings. Mr. McDonald is not disturbed over the problems.

To Let Tunnel Subcontracts This Week.

The worst forest fire of recent years in this section has been burning for the last thirty-six hours north of the Village of Lindenhurst, L. I. Several times, owing to a high northwest gale, the flames threatened to sweep through the village. Church had to be dismissed in a hurry this morning to allow the attendants to aid in fighting the flames, which broke out again after it was supposed they had been conquered.

Forest Fires Raging on Long Island.

The flames came so close to Lindenhurst that Walters' Hotel caught fire, and was badly damaged. Some small buildings caught, and it looked as if it would be impossible to save the Lutheran church building. Fortunately the fire-fighters again succeeded in holding the flames in check. The fire was supposed then to be mastered so far as danger to the village was concerned.

Services were held in the Lutheran church and there was a small attendance, owing to all the men and boys being absent fighting the fire. Prayers for deliverance were offered. While the service was in progress word was sent that the fire was again burning so as to endanger the village. The Rev. Mr. Strudman, the pastor, dismissed the congregation and hurried to aid in the fight.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Jr., who was Miss Virginia Fair, has developed a desire for jewels. It may be that she aims to outdo some of New York's older society leaders in the way of a collection. Her husband has just ordered for her a corsage ornament in the shape of a huge diamond rose, with a yellow diamond center. It is being made in Paris and will resemble as nearly as possible an ornament recently worn at Nice by an Austrian Grand Duchess, which was so admired by Mrs. Vanderbilt that her husband gave an order to have it duplicated.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Jr. to Outdo Her Rivals' Diamonds.

Up to this time Mrs. Vanderbilt has never displayed any great desire for a collection of jewels. Her husband gave her as a wedding present a pearl and diamond necklace, and this is still the most valuable ornament she ever wears in public.

It is rumored that Mrs. Vanderbilt is to surpass the collections of Mrs. J. J. Astor and Mrs. William Astor. The collection of the latter is valued at $650,000.

It is said the ornament William K. Vanderbilt Jr. has ordered for his wife will cost more than any jewel given by a husband to a wife within recent years, with the exception of the arm band presented a few years ago by Kaiser William of Germany to the Empress. It contains 253 diamonds, set in a gold band, and the jewels surround miniature portraits of their children.

Governor Roosevelt denies the right of New York City to go into any part of the State for water. In a letter received today by Frederick B. Debarard of the Merchants' association, the Governor said:

"When it is necessary to invoke the aid of the State, and when the legislation asked for is to benefit a city by means of works carried into various country counties, then it is well worth considering whether or not the legislation should be of such a character as will permit these counties a voice in the matter.

"If Manhattan and Brooklyn are to draw their water supplies from Duchess or Rockland, or Suffolk or Essex, the question of home rule is quite as important to these counties as it is to the two great metropolitan boroughs. The water can be obtained only through special powers conferred by the State, and the State has a right to impose such conditions as it seems wise in granting these powers."

Roosevelt's Views on Water Problem.

Elly Coghlan, the actress, sister of Rose and Charles Coghlan, died at Stamford, Conn., this morning, aged 36 years. Pneumonia is given as the cause.

Within five seconds an iron wrench, half an inch thick and six inches long, was melted yesterday in Thomas A. Edison's chemical laboratory, in Orange, N. J., much to the surprise of Mr. Edison. Louis Dreyfus, a German chemist, was exhibiting a new compound, which produces a temperature estimated at 3,000° centigrade

"30 MINUTES IN HAVANA."

The good of cigar smoking is all in smoking a good cigar.

For richness of flavor and perfection of fragrance La Preferencia are so superior that any cigar smoker who knows, will be quick to make friends with them.

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At high-class dealers.

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THE HAVANA-AMERICAN CO., Makers.

DECKS A HEARSE WITH FLAGS.

Driver Employed by C. L. Jones, After Quitting a Funeral, Attracts Attention of South Side Pedestrians.

A hearse gayly decorated with flags and bunting, drawn by a pair of panting horses driven by a man whose aspect was that of hilarity rather than funereal solemnity, attracted the attention of pedestrians in many streets and parkways of the South Side early last evening. The hearse belongs to C. L. Jones, liveryman, 2950 State street, and for hours he was kept busy answering the telephone calls of people who volunteered to inform him of the strange guise in which his vehicle appeared.

The police were informed and were asked to apprehend the driver. They were told he had been sent out to serve at a funeral and deliver a body at Oakwoods for burial. Investigation proved that after doing this the driver, instead of returning at once to the establishment of his employer, had stopped for a time at Sixty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue to refresh himself.

The result of this refreshing of the inner man was a series of attempts to drive on sidewalks and to perform other strange antics, also the decoration of the hearse.

The police of the Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and Fiftieth Street Stations looked for the driver, and did not find him. At 10 p. m. he came into the barn, and, it is said, for the last time.

OBITUARY.

SOLOMON WEIL, Chicago, who died suddenly Saturday night of heart failure, had resided in Chicago for thirty years. For years he was connected with the house of Seitz Schwab & Co., and at the time of his death was the Western agent for the Tonks Bros. Manufacturing company of Newark, N. J. He resided at 83 East Twentieth street. He was born in Bavaria in 1840 and came to this country alone at the age of 12 years. Besides his widow he left one child, Hortense, 8 years of age. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 9:30.

DENNIS H. HARRINGTON, Chicago, was buried yesterday. The funeral took place at 1 p. m. from late residence, 75 Fifty-first court, Austin, and the services were conducted by Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 214, I. O. O. F. Interment was at Forest Home. A detail of police from the Austin station escorted the remains. Mr. Harrington had charge of the first police ambulance used in Chicago, presented to the city by Miss Ada Sweet, and was the inventor of the Harrington cot for removing sick or injured people from places difficult of access.

MRS. KATE G. HUDDLESTONE, Chicago, died yesterday at her residence, 52 Walton place. The funeral, which will be private, will take place tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Huddlestone was secretary of the Chicago Woman's club for several terms, and was corresponding secretary of the general federation during its early years.

FREDERICK MIGELY, Chicago, was buried yesterday at Graceland. The funeral took place from his late residence, 2430 Prairie avenue. Services were conducted by the Rev. Father Van Pelt. Members of the Chicago Sharpshooter association acted as pallbearers. Mr. Migely was prominent in German circles.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Anderson, A., 21 Canal-st., April 6.
Abbott, L. F., 53; 384 Washtenaw-av., April 5.
Brown, James S., 78; 218 Washburne-av., April 7.
Bowman, Robert, 78; 55 Pine-st., April 7.
Bradley, John, 78; 49 W. Van Buren-st., April 7.
Cohn, Esther, 62; 500 S. Jefferson-st., April 7.
Daniel, David F., 9; 823 W. 63d-st., April 7.
Giertz, Frank, 6; 2929 W. 40th-ct., April 6.
Gray, Sarah J., 30; 310 Mohawk-st., April 5.
Hammerstrom, F. L., 48; 60 Ellen-st., April 5.
Haenscher, Fritz, 8; 4424 State-st., April 6.
Joyce, Sarah, 55; 423 Division-st., April 6.
Jiorkano, Salvator, 30; 545 Clark-st., April 6.
Jochens, Johann, 63; 1005 W. 21st-pl., April 7.
Janda, Joseph, 58; 3230 Wood-st., April 7.
Kanka, Joseph, 17; 52 Emma-st., April 6.
Leprila, Joseph, 90; 277 Sangamon-st., April 6.
Lensing, Lilly L., 11; 866 Potomac-av., April 7.
Miller, Ida, 16; 78 W. 13th-st., April 7.
Marks, Elizabeth, 8; 1209 Whipple-st., April 7.
Mills, Margaret J., 89; 1912 Warren-av., April 7.
Passaglia, C., 19; 62 N. Franklin-st., April 5.
Rapacinska, Andrew, 78; 87 Fry-st., April 5.
Schulz, Sophia, 72; 948 W. 20th-st., April 6.
Woldey, Gertrude, 8; 814 Erickson-av., April 7.
Yung, William, 75; 3626 Lowe-av., April 7.

DEATHS.

ALIE—The remains of the late Amede Alie will be interred from the vault in Calvary Cemetery Tuesday at 1:30 p. m.

ARCDARN—At Cripple Creek, Colo., April 3, Sarah, wife of Adam Arodarn, formerly of Detroit, Mich. Burial at Cripple Creek April 5, 1900.

BRADLEY—Dr. Charles D. Bradley, 48 years. Funeral from late residence, 230 Hampden-ct., Tuesday, at 9 a. m., to St. Vincent's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DALY—April 7, Dennis S. Daly, aged 51 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 10, at 9:30 a. m., from his late residence, 919 Warren-av., to our Lady of Sorrows Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DALY—Members Knights of Columbus attend funeral of Brother Daly from Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Tuesday morning, April 10, 9:30.

DYCKMAN—April 7, William Dyckman, aged 40 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 10, at 2 p. m., from the residence of his mother, 3366 Parnell-av, carriages to Oakwoods.

FROMM—Conrad, April 7, aged 73 years, father of George Fromm. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. from son's residence, 4836 Gunnison-av. Burial at Oakwoods. New York papers please copy.

GRAY—Sarah L., beloved sister of James J., John, Peter, and Elizabeth Gray, and Mrs. Margaret Connelley. Funeral Monday, April 9, at 9:30 a. m. from 310 Mohawk-st., to Church of the Immaculate Conception, thence to Calvary.

HUDDLESTONE—At the Majestic, 52 Walton-pl., Mrs. Kate G. Huddlestone, Sunday, April 8. Funeral private, Tuesday, at 11 a. m. Kindly omit flowers.

HOVER—Henry S., at Omaha, April 6, aged 46 years. Funeral from late residence, 180 Ladin-st., Tuesday, April 10, at 1 o'clock, to Oakwoods. Member of Covenant Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; Union Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.; Red, White, and Blue Council No. 373, National Union. Friends and brothers invited. Denver and New York papers please copy.

MOORE—James H., on Sunday, April 8, at his residence, 582 Adams-st. Funeral from late residence Wednesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock p. m. Toledo, O., papers please copy.

DEATHS.

KERRIGAN—April 8, 1900, at his residence, 942 36th-st., Patrick, husband of Catherine, and father of Dr. J. J., Thomas P., Mary F., Kate R., and Annie J. Kerrigan and Mrs. James Sheahan. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. from Nativity Church, by carriages to Mount Olivet.

ROSSITER—Ruben G. Rossiter, beloved husband of Ella Rossiter, aged 33 years. Funeral from late residence, 387 Blue Island-av., at 1 p. m. Monday, April 9, by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

SCHMALTZ—Roy, aged 3 years 3 months, 681 48th-pl. Funeral at 12 o'clock; private.

WEIL—Solomon Weil, beloved husband of Nora Weil, aged 62 years. Funeral from his late residence, 83 E. 20th-st., Tuesday, April 10, at 9:30 a. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE NO. 526, A. F. AND A. M.—Emergent communication Tuesday, April 10, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, H. S. Horver.

H. G. SMELTZ, W. M.
GEORGE L. WARD, Secretary.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 8.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain Monday, with colder in southern portions, Tuesday rain, brisk to high northeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Cloudy Monday, rain Tuesday, brisk to high northeasterly winds.

Wisconsin and Minnesota—Rain Monday and Tuesday, brisk to high northeasterly winds.

Iowa—Rain Monday, with colder in extreme western portion, Tuesday rain, easterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 8, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.56	72	78	S.E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.82	58	68	W.	....	Clear
Alpena	30.16	38	42	N.	....	Clear
Atlanta	29.82	70	80	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.58	64	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.98	38	42	N.	.02	Rain
Bismarck	29.78	60	68	S.E.	.12	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.04	36	44	W.	....	Clear
Boston	29.70	38	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.70	74	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.90	44	48	E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.72	74	80	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.64	42	58	S.E.	.04	Rain
Chicago	30.02	40	42	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.84	58	74	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.04	34	40	N.	....	Clear
Denver	29.64	42	52	W.	.14	Rain
Des Moines	29.82	58	72	E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.10	36	42	N.E.	....	Fair
Dodge	29.60	56	62	S.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	30.00	48	56	E.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.28	32	34	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.66	66	72	W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.66	68	70	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.22	34	40	N.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.94	44	46	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Helena	29.84	44	46	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.74	62	74	E.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.84	56	74	N.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.88	68	74	S.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.70	64	68	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Lander	29.84	30	40	N.E.	1.00	Snow
Little Rock	29.68	70	74	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Marquette	30.32	32	32	N.W.	....	Fair
Memphis	29.74	68	72	S.E.	.08	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.98	30	36	W.	.06	Rain
Montgomery	29.86	64	80	W.	.30	Rain
Montreal	29.84	30	38	N.W.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.78	70	76

The Tribune.

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MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1900.

Iowa Fish and Game.

One of the Iowa Legislature's sins of omission was its failure to pass the bill to prohibit seining and other similar methods of taking fish in the border rivers. The bill was defeated because the seine fishermen made a vigorous fight against it. The argument that had weight with the Legislature was that the bill aimed to destroy the interests of the men who fish for a livelihood and was in the interests of the sportsmen who caught only a few fish. This strange argument actually carried the day. Several of the seiners employ from fifteen to twenty men each to drag the rivers. It is only a matter of time when the supply will be exhausted, just as the game supply was ruined by the lack of adequate game laws. Sportsmen believe that the supply of fish will be exhausted within five years at the present rate and it is feared that the rivers will have to be restocked when the next Legislature meets. Although the Legislature refused to forbid seining it increased the appropriation for the game and fish warden from $9,000 to $15,000 and gave him additional powers to enforce the law. The warden has complained in the past that he was unable to employ sufficient help to enforce the law. The additional appropriation should be adequate and it is hoped that he will prevent the reckless slaughter out of season which has been notoriously common in Iowa.

A third nation has been added to those with which the United States has arranged parcels post treaties. **Extension of the Parcels Post.**

President Castro of Venezuela has agreed with Minister Loomis that packages may be transmitted between the two countries under an agreement similar to those arranged between the United States and Germany and the United States and Nicaragua. It is said that the negotiations between Postmaster General Smith and the British Postal department are progressing favorably, and the conclusion of a treaty between the two English-speaking nations may be expected within a few months. Meanwhile there seems to be no prospect of the establishment of the parcels post in the United States. It is still possible to send parcels from Chicago to Berlin for less money than from Chicago to New York. Business-men and newspapers have asked Congress for the parcels post and the Postmaster General has recommended it, but in vain. The influence of the express companies has been strong enough to prevent the passage of the bill. Fortunately the international parcels post treaties do not need the approval of Congress, and after the international parcels post becomes universal the demand of the people for domestic parcels post will become too strong for Congress to resist.

Paris Exposition Prices.

Vague reports of threatened extortion on the part of Parisians to be practiced on those who visit the exposition have been current. Full confirmation has been found. A handbook and guide issued by the Cyclists' Touring club of Great Britain, an organization corresponding to the League of American Wheelmen, gives exact information. Its list of Paris hotels gives two price lists—one the ordinary rates and the other the special prices which are to be charged after April 14, when the exposition is opened. From this list it appears that a hotel whose ordinary rate is $2.50 a day now expects $4 a day, and another asks $3.60 instead of $2.40. The lowest rate given is $3 a day for ordinary accommodations. The actual hotel rates are about 50 per cent in excess of the rates the hotelkeepers have been wont to charge. These would indicate that a person can live in Paris during the exposition for about $8 a day, allowing $5 for his meals. Most of the Americans in Paris have advised their friends not to hurry to the exposition. If the hotelkeepers fail to receive the rush of visitors they expect the rates in hotels and restaurants will fall quickly. Delay in visiting the exposition is all the more advantageous inasmuch as the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE declares that the buildings are still unfinished and a large proportion of the exhibits will not be in place for some weeks. At the World's Fair in Chicago it will be remembered that there was more to see in August than in June, and it will be so in Paris.

Death of a Great Artist.

Frederick E. Church, in his day the most conspicuous American painter in the world of landscape art, died in New York City on Saturday last in his seventy-fifth year. It is not an exaggeration to say that he was the best known of American painters, and in a certain sense the founder of the American landscape school, though his canons have been widely departed from in these latter days of impressionism. The works which gained him a reputation not only in this country but in Europe were the "Icebergs," "Cotopaxi," "Heart of the Andes," "Chimborazo," "The Parthenon," "Jerusalem," and "Niagara." Of these the "Heart of the Andes" was probably the most popular. It was exhibited all over the United States and in Europe to many thousands of people. His "Icebergs" also attracted great attention. The "Niagara," now in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, is the most conspicuous illustration of his great ability, though it does not attest his special qualities like "The Heart of the Andes" or "Cotopaxi." There have been several pictures of Niagara since Mr. Church's, but his view of the great cataract stands unsurpassed in brilliancy of detail and freedom of handling. Like the "Heart of the Andes," though in a still greater sense, it constituted an era in landscape art. Mr. Church's characteristics were devotion to nature in all its aspects, a love of the beautiful in his compositions, warmth of color, brilliancy of style, and accumulation of detail. By the side of the landscape of today, in which impression, suggestion, and general sentiment are sought to be expressed, his paintings seem like idealized photographic reproductions, in which the passion for brilliancy has sometimes led him beyond the limits of truth. His great merits, however, have given him a deserved fame and his works testify to his brilliant talents.

Free Delivery Along Star Routes.

The Postoffice department is about to make another experiment in the extension of rural free delivery. An attempt will be made to estimate the practicability of establishing the system in connection with all star routes. The first experiment will be in South Carolina, where it is announced that the contracts for carrying the mail on all the star routes in that State, taking effect July 1, 1900, provide that those who so desire may have the mail addressed to them delivered by the carriers in boxes, which must be placed directly along the lines of the star routes. The box is thus arranged so that the carrier need not go out of his way in delivering letters, and the delay due to free delivery will be slight. The carriers will also collect mail, but this must be handed personally to the carrier, making it necessary for the people along the route to watch for him. This will be slight inconvenience, as the carriers travel on schedule. Such an extension is by no means as extensive as the ordinary free delivery plan, but it will be a great boon to the farmers in the thinly settled districts. The experiment will be watched with interest, and if the cost is not much above the ordinary charge for the star route service the Postoffice department will place it in general operation in such districts as are not sufficiently settled to warrant the regular rural free delivery service.

WHO SHALL GET THE MONEY?

"You will find," says Colonel Carr of the United States army, who has been in command in the western part of Porto Rico for some time, "that the opposition to the Foraker compromise bill comes from American jobbers and speculators who have bought heavily of sugar and tobacco from the Porto Rican planters and landowners, and want to get that merchandise into this country without paying duty on it, and from the landowners themselves." It is natural that the American Tobacco company, the American Sugar Refining company, or any other owner of Porto Rican tobacco or sugar should insist on the entire repeal of the duties on those articles, for then that owner, whether a trust or a private individual, will pocket the duty. The tobacco and coffee when imported duty free will be sold to American consumers at the same price as if a duty had been paid on them.

Speculators who bought last year's Porto Rican sugar and tobacco have been slow of late about making shipments to the United States, anticipating the entire repeal of the duties on those products. It is not to be wondered at that the imports from Porto Rico for the last three months have been only about one-quarter of what they were for the corresponding months a year ago. If the duties on those products are reduced 85 per cent, as is proposed, the stocks on hand will be shipped to the United States at once. Whatever duties are paid on them under the compromise bill will go to pay the expenses of the island government.

The free admission of the stocks of Porto Rican sugar and tobacco now on hand will benefit greatly the holders, whoever they may be, and will not benefit at all the vast and destitute majority of the population of the island. The Foraker bill reserves 15 per cent of the Dingley law duties to supply temporarily a revenue to be expended largely on public improvements, which will be of peculiar value to all the inhabitants. In two years, or when the insular government has been organized and has worked out its revenue plan, then the 15 per cent will no longer be collected, and there will be absolute free trade between Porto Rico and the United States.

Shall the 15 per cent of the Dingley duties on sugar and tobacco which is in controversy go to the sugar and tobacco trusts or to the destitute Porto Ricans? There is the question in a nutshell.

COLONIAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The action of France in establishing a colonial institute at Marseilles for training young men to fill government positions in the French colonies serves as a valuable suggestion in regard to a matter that is already pressing for attention in the United States. Entire success in the government of our new territorial dependencies can be attained only by creating a body of skilled and specially trained men for such service. The experience of every successful colonizing power points in this direction. As Congressman Hitt has happily said in another connection, a republic does not need to take lessons from European monarchies in the application of its own system; but in this case the lessons of our own history are the same as those of European nations.

As affairs in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines gradually take shape, the need of suitable materials for constructing and carrying on the various dependent governments becomes more apparent. The fact that these governments will consist largely of local elements is but an additional argument for efficient men at the head, to guide the initial steps of these beginners. Both ignorance of the right way of doing things and knowledge of the wrong way, born of centuries of Spanish rule, will have to be overcome in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Not only is absolute honesty necessary in the American officials who are to leaven this lump, but also a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and of local customs and ideals. There can be no success without sympathy, and there can be no sympathy where there is no knowledge of the people and their history. It is for this reason that Congress will have to attend before long to the creation of an adequate system of civil service to train officials and subofficials for these new posts of responsibility.

The Marseilles institute is planned to instruct not only executive officials but also diplomatic and consular appointees who go to the French colonies. The students are to be familiarized with the languages, the products, the history, the customs, and the general needs of the Asiatic, African, or other dependencies of the nation. Expeditions of students are to be sent out to the colonies at state expense, and will be expected to make reports on commercial subjects by way of practical drill. A school of medicine, giving instruction in diseases peculiar to the tropics, is also a feature of the plan. The City of Marseilles has done well to donate nearly $200,000 for this project, and the French government has acted wisely in deciding to establish such an institution permanently. It is the wisest thing France has yet done on behalf of practical colonial rule. If it adds a strict application of the merit system it can scarcely fail to improve the administration of the French colonies.

There is no need of modeling our system upon either the French or the British ideas, but that we should establish some practical and efficient system of civil service training at an early date is beyond question, if the newly acquired possessions are to be well governed.

Preparatory Schools and State Universities.

One of the most interesting discussions at the session of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools was one concerning preparatory schools and State universities. President Slocum of the University of Missouri began it by contending that State universities should have no preparatory departments, and that students should enter equipped with certificates from their local high schools. The speaker claimed that such a course would be universally beneficial, giving the student better preparation for his college work, strengthening and improving the high school work, and relieving the university of an undesirable burden. He said that the University of Missouri was rapidly eliminating the preparatory work from its educational system, and that the primary department of that institution would soon be a thing of the past. The abolition of the preparatory school course was opposed by President Draper of the University of Illinois, who contended that the State university's preparatory school gives a more suitable training for entry into the university. Yet the trend is surely in the direction of President Slocum's recommendations. The preparatory school at Wisconsin was abolished ten years ago, and the example has been followed in many other States. The disposition is for State Legislatures to regard the State university as a part of the public school system. This, in fact, is urged by the faculty when asking increased appropriations. If the university is a part of the State public school system then the graduate of the high school should be able to enter it without further training.

THE PORK PACKING CENTER.

In the presence of the great industrial and manufacturing growth of Chicago during recent years there has been a tendency to forget the extent of the packing interests or to take them as a matter of course. The steady growth of the Kansas City packing-houses has also led some superficial observers to imagine that this industry was gradually passing to its Western rival, just as it passed from Cincinnati to Chicago about the time of the civil war. The recent bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department at Washington is an interesting proof of the error of any such idea.

The shifting of the center of the swine-producing area in the last century has been curious. The pig has followed the corn, and the packing-house has followed the pig. Sixty years ago New England and already lost its early supremacy in pork packing. The center had moved to Cincinnati, which drew its shipments of hogs from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The civil war helped to remove the center from Cincinnati to Chicago by shutting off Cincinnati's Southern supply. Besides, the Western corn belt had been steadily developing, so that in the winter of 1861-'62 Chicago was ready to take the prize by packing 505,000 hogs, against Cincinnati's 474,000. Natural advantages and enterprise did the rest, and Chicago now packs nearly one-half the pork product of the whole country. In the year ending March 1, 1899, the number of hogs packed in this city was 8,016,675, while Kansas City came second with 3,107,053.

The Washington bureau report pertinently remarks that the advantages possessed by Chicago can never be lost entirely. This city is at the eastern end of the richest section of the corn belt—at the natural outlet for all the products of the West and Northwest. For this reason it is the natural center of the packing interests. The tremendous plants now in operation here will also tend to hold the supremacy by reason of the added economy that goes with mere magnitude. The numerous by-products thus utilized are alone a large source of profit unknown to small establishments. Kansas City will also continue deservedly to build up a great packing business as the Southwest grows more productive, but not at the expense of Chicago. It is safe to predict that Chicago will hold its present supremacy as the pork packing center of the United States for many decades to come.

VOTE ON THE BOND QUESTION.

There were cast last week 308,247 votes in favor of the proposition to issue bonds to fund the judgment indebtedness of the city. There were cast against it 64,325 votes. But the total number of persons who voted at the city election was 230,499. The bond proposition was not voted for by a majority of that total number, and hence is defeated. The civil service law provided that it should go into effect "if a majority of the votes cast upon such proposition" were in the affirmative. The law as to the issue of bonds reads that they must be authorized "by a vote of a majority of the legal voters voting at some general election, or special election held for the purpose."

It is regrettable that this bond issue was not authorized, for it would have resulted in a saving of money. The vote on the question, however, has brought out two facts. One of them is that the separate ballot plan of submitting propositions is certain to result in the casting of a much larger vote than could be secured under the old method. When the question of the adoption of the civil service law was submitted to the voters five years ago special efforts were made to get a full vote. The papers talked incessantly to the voters. The labor leaders urged all union men to vote for the law. In obedience to the law the proposition was printed in big type at the head of the ballot, preceding the names of candidates. Yet only 64 per cent of the men who voted for Mayor voted for or against adopting the civil service law. The papers had little to say about the bond issue. Nobody took any special interest in it. There had been no popular discussion of it. Yet 74 per cent of the voters marked their ballots one way or the other.

The fact that 37 per cent of those voters marked their ballots in the negative deserves notice. It shows that there is an element in the electorate which is opposed to running into debt. That opposition was causeless in this instance, for the issue of bonds would have been only the substitution of one form of indebtedness for another, but it is plain that if a less justifiable bond issue had been proposed there would have been a much heavier vote against it. Probably a majority of those voting on the question would have been in the negative. Officeholders always will be ready to add to the bonded debt for necessary or unnecessary purposes, but if the preliminary consent of the voters is required no unnecessary bond issue can obtain their sanction.

CALLING PASTORS' WIVES.

A congregation in Pennsylvania which has a vacant pulpit has notified candidates for the place that they must bring their wives with them. From this it would appear that this congregation at least proposes that the ability of the wives to promote spiritual work is to be considered equally with that of their husbands, that a "call" to the latter will imply a "call" to the former, and that they must assume obligations of a similar character.

The action of this Pennsylvania congregation is unique and has already provoked much discussion among the religious papers. That stanch old Presbyterian organ, the New York Observer, is not inclined to look upon it with favor. It thinks that the wives of clergymen are already their assistants and that they devote their time to helping them by relieving them of any responsibility for the household details, and while thus engaged it fails to see why they should be considered candidates in a spiritual sense. It also thinks that to oblige them to be candidates would lower the standard of clergywomen, as "the young pastor would be tempted to select a wife with a view to striking the taste of the average congregation rather than as a helpmeet, in the best sense, for himself." And it adds: "Even its esthetic effect would be bad, perpetuating at ecclesiastical gatherings the same general type of women. Beside, would it be honest to call a pastor's wife without making the needed pecuniary provision to free her from the cares of this world?"

As a matter of fact, the Pennsylvania congregation does seem to be a little inconsiderate in this attempt to add to the burdens of ministers' wives. The work of the household is of itself a sufficient burden. It is rare that her husband is the possessor of worldly wealth, and yet she is expected to keep up appearances commensurate with the dignity of his position, and to accomplish this she must labor as hard as any artisan and display the ingenuity of an artist in the practice of the small economies. The pastor must have no small worries, for they may interfere with his ministrations both in the pulpit and out of it. She must have all the worries and make all the sacrifices. Another of the duties of the minister's wife is emphasized by the Observer. She must set an example, which is one of the most disagreeable of all duties, as well as one of the most difficult. The pastor's wife must remember that in little as well as in big things she is always an example. "Mrs. Brown is relieved from such responsibility because, though her husband may preach all the virtues, she is not expected to practice them. But there is no such escape for the clergywoman, who is expected to illustrate in her daily walk and conversation all the teachings of the clergyman."

If, in addition to all the other duties and trials of the clergywoman, she, like her husband, is to be "called," then it would be no more than common justice that the congregation calling her should state what salary it is prepared to pay her.

WORK OF THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

The work of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of Iowa, which adjourned last week after a session lasting sixty-eight days, will on the whole compare favorably with that of any of its predecessors. The Legislature spent more money than usual and created a number of unnecessary offices, but it was no more extravagant than a Legislature usually is, and it resisted strong influences in refusing to make other expenditures. Probably the most important measure was the Titus constitutional amendment, providing biennial elections. This amendment is popular, and is likely to be sustained. Another important reform in the election laws will permit the use of voting machines. The hour of closing the polls was extended to 7 p. m., the latter being supposed to make likely a larger vote.

Taxation claimed a large share of the Legislature's attention. Cheshire's bill taxing express companies on a mileage basis was passed. The methods of taxing telephone and telegraph companies were amended to apportion the assessed value among the taxation districts in accord with mileage. Fire and life insurance companies are to be taxed 1 per cent upon premium receipts, less expenses, which will yield about $30,000 annually. The insurance laws were amended in several respects in favor of the policy-holders, including the valued policy law. Attorney General Remley's recommendations in regard to building and loan associations resulted in an excellent law that will protect the investors and eliminate the speculative element.

The schools fared liberally. Increased appropriations were made, provision is made for school libraries and for a more thorough system of collection of statistics and inspection by State officials. The State institutions were well treated, nearly all receiving increased appropriations, a new female reformatory was established, and the county insane asylums were placed under the direction of the Board of Control. Attendance at National Guard drills is encouraged by the provision to pay 10 cents an hour to militiamen for time spent in drilling.

These are the main features of the legislation. The most important laws that failed were those to establish additional normal schools, the county high school bill, the bill to establish an Appellate Court, and the woman suffrage measure, this last meeting its usual fate of being passed in one body, only to raise hopes that were dashed to the ground in the other House.

CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

The widow of Representative Chickering of New York recently created considerable surprise among members of Congress by declining to have her husband's funeral conducted in the junketing and public manner which usually characterize the funerals of members who are buried in the old-time Congressional style. Mrs. Chickering's feelings were respected and her husband was buried quietly at home and without expense to the country at large.

Since that time the clerk of the House has made a report of the expenses of seven funerals of members of the Fifty-fifth Congress—namely: Dingley of Maine, Love of Mississippi, Northway of Ohio, Hurley of New York, Cranford of Texas, Greene of Nebraska, and Baird of Louisiana. The total expense of these funerals to the government was $8,690.91. The highest expense was that of the funeral of Mr. Dingley, amounting to $4,581.72; the lowest that of the funeral of Mr. Greene, amounting to $233.49. The average expense was $1,557. The expense of the Dingley funeral was incurred by a double service in Washington, a service in Maine, a special train, and "commissary supplies" costing $326. At the comparatively inexpensive funeral of Mr. Greene, the Populist member from Nebraska, there were none of these "supplies" and nothing paid for cigars. The last item is noteworthy, for cigars are the favorite Congressional solace in time of grief. The same is true of the funerals of Love and Northway. There are no charges for music, gloves, wreaths or flowers, cigars or "commissary supplies." In the case of the others, however, these charges are conspicuous. To bury Representative Hurley required not only cigars and "commissary supplies" but "sundries" in New York and Brooklyn. The church expenses alone were $132 and the flowers $50. Even the porters received $10. In burying Mr. Cranford it is not clear what the "commissary supplies?' cost, but the eatables figure up $201 and 500 cigars were consumed. At the funeral of Mr. Baird the Congressional committee does not appear to have eaten or drank anything. If the members did the cost is covered up in the accounts presented. The smoke of their grief, however, ascended all the way from the District of Columbia to Louisiana, as they consumed 400 cigars.

Funerals are not a pleasant subject for discussion, but when funerals are public and the people have to foot the bills they have the right at least to insist that the funerals shall not take on the style of a junket, and that undertakers, florists, singers, livery stable men, cigar dealers, sleeping car porters, restaurateurs, and men who furnish "commissary" supplies shall not charge four and five times what they charge in private cases. Congressmen should mitigate their grief. It is getting to be an expensive luxury. There is no good reason why one Congressman's funeral should cost the people over $4,500 when another costs only $233. It is time for the practice of economy in the burials of Congressmen. It would be still better if they were buried at the expense of their own families. Mrs. Chickering has set a good example.

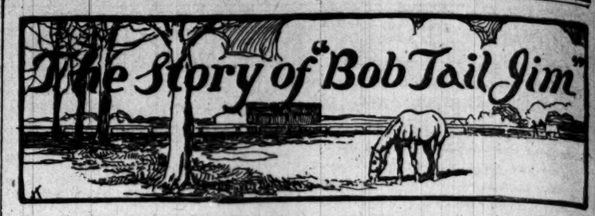
Comment of a Slave.

Wickwire—"They say Dewey's wife is going to make him run."

N. Peck—"He won't be the first man whose wife has made him run."—Indianapolis Press.

Tardy Justice.

A New York Judge has decided that a man is not obliged to take his mother-in-law with his wife. Mere man is slowly but surely getting justice.—Buffalo Express.



This is the story of "Bang Tail Jim." "Jim" is a gentleman who has seen better days. He has moved in the best society and has cut a dash with the leaders in the most exclusive circles. He has seen much of the world in all its aspects, and still knows enough to put his best foot forward under all circumstances. Just at present "Jim" is an inmate of that asylum for aged and more or less infirm horses—the carette barns.

As in a poorhouse or home for the aged one old man sometimes clings despairingly to the silk hat of his better days, wearing it always in spite of the fact that the nap is rumpled and worn away in spots and the crown battered and bent, so "Jim" is distinguished among his humbler fellows most unmistakably by his banged tail. No matter how gray and tangled they may be the tails of all the other carette horses are unclipped. Only "Jim" boasts this mark of aristocratic origin and training.

And as the poorhouse silk hat is worn and rumpled, so "Jim's" banged tail is but a sad wreck of its old-time symmetry. A long growth of untrimmed hair hangs from it and waves despairingly in the wind, like the lost banner of a forgotten army.

In many other ways old "Jim" shows that he is a gentleman in reduced circumstances. In his gait and action he still retains traces

"JIM IN HIS PRESENT CONDITION."

of wornout elegance. In fact, everything about him is aristocratic but his age and his poverty. In these alone he confesses himself a carette horse.

And "Jim" has a right to his pitiful pretensions. He is no codfish or mushroom aristocrat. What there is left of him is at least genuine. He traces his lineage back to one of the first families of Kentucky in an equine way. His ancestors thundered down the homestretch at Lexington, while thousands cheered, and "Jim" himself kicked up his youthful heels in a blue grass pasture, with a blue-blooded mother grazing by his side. But "Jim" was born white, with four black feet and a black mane and tail. The racing men who looked him over said that "Jim" was the wrong color to ever make a racehorse. They said it was a pity, too, for "Jim" was a big, strong colt, with plenty of fire and likely lines for a runner. But the traditions of the turf were all against a white horse amounting to anything under the pigskin, so it was decided that he should be trained as a saddle-horse.

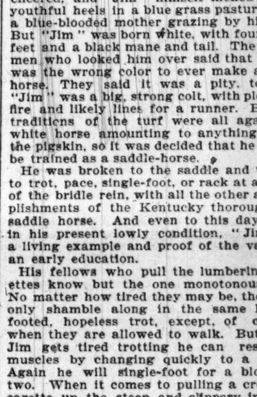
He was broken to the saddle and taught to trot, pace, single-foot, or rack at a touch of the bridle rein, with all the other accomplishments of the Kentucky thoroughbred saddle horse. And even to this day, even in this present lowly condition, "Jim" is a living example and proof of the value of an early education.

His fellows who pull the lumbering carettes know but the one monotonous gait. No matter how tired they may be, they can only shamble along in the same heavy-footed, hopeless trot, except, of course, when they are allowed to walk. But when Jim gets tired trotting he can rest his muscles by changing quickly to a pace. Again he will single-foot for a block or two. When it comes to pulling a crowded carette up the steep and slippery inclines of the Rush street bridge he has learned that it comes easier if he racks, and so all the studies of his school days come into play.

Never was there a better illustration of the value of the higher education, even to those in the humblest circumstances.

When in training as a saddle horse was completed the colt was named Alabaster, because of his beautiful color. His coat was polished until the black star in his white forehead shone like a firefly in the dark, his mane and tail were combed, and his black hoofs were well oiled. It is easy to see even now that in those days Alabaster must have been a beauty. But that was in the '80s. Now he is simply Old Jim, the bang tailed carette horse. His ribs are more prominent than they should be for perfect symmetry. Dirt and dark stains have marked the once satin whiteness of his coat, and bunches of long gray hair give plain evidence that he is growing old and that his toilet is looked after carefully no longer.

It does not appear certain how Alabaster spent the first two or three years after he left the bluegrass. The story goes that he was sold to a rich man in Cincinnati, who gave the beautiful white colt to his daughter as a saddle horse. In this capacity he



"JIM AS A COLT."

was employed for some time, cantering no doubt over the hills along the Ohio and perhaps now and then going over the bridge to breathe the air of his native Kentucky. It is understood that Alabaster was not sold until his mistress married and moved away from Cincinnati, in which case it is fair to presume that he must have heard some of the lovemaking, and often, no doubt, accommodated his pace to the exigencies of the courtship.

No one would imagine to look at Old Jim nowadays that he had ever had the most remote connection with Cupid.

"Alabaster" was only 6 years old when his mistress married and left him behind her. Then he was seen by a horse dealer from New York, who thought he would make a fine figure as one of a fashionable "mixed" team before a handsome brougham. So "Alabaster" went down to the Island of Manhattan on his first long journey. It was there that he had his tail banged. He learned at once that in New York everything must be sacrificed to fashion. He was hitched up with a big black horse from Iowa, and spent most of his time traveling up and down Broadway and Fifth avenue and out through Central Park. "Alabaster" wore silver-mounted harness in those days and had his head checked up so high that it never has got down to the carette standard. His work was easy and he quite enjoyed hearing people say: "By George! Isn't that white horse a beauty!"

Three years after he went to New York the fashion in teams changed. "Mixed" teams went out. It became necessary to have both horses of the same color. "Alabaster" was a little older than the black horse, and besides white horses are so hard to keep clean that the coachman and groom gave him a bad reputation, which he did not deserve. To cap the climax, the woman whose brougham "Alabaster" helped to draw decided that black was more becoming to her complexion. So another black horse was bought, and "Alabaster" was sold to a man in Buffalo, who wanted a combination saddle and buggy horse. That was his first step downward in the world. Still he had light work, pulling a single buggy about the city streets, with now and then a good gallop in the country by way of exercise.

Then suddenly he went lame and his master took the first chance to get rid of him. He pulled a grocer's delivery wagon for a few weeks, and then he was bought by a dealer, who shipped him to Chicago. "Alabaster" must have been 11 years old when he left Buffalo, for he has been pulling a carette for the last five years, and the men who drive him say that he is 16 years old.

But in spite of his age and his hard work

"JIM" IN HIS EARLY DAYS.

the "old bang tail" is in the traces he has only to raise the lash, and "Jim" is ready to lunge forward in his collar.

Perhaps sympathy is wasted on old "Jim." Perhaps he has forgotten all about his former grandeur. Five years spent in the traces of a carette might well deaden his memory. At any rate he has not many more years of service. He is so close to the bottom that the boneyard is the only thing below him. And that will settle all his troubles.

PRESS COMMENT—THE EAST.

NEW YORK.

It seems almost a pity that any of the war taxes should have to go, they are so simple, direct, and scientific.—Commercial Advertiser.

President McKinley could not do a more just and popular act than earnestly to recommend to Congress the repeal of at least $50,000,000 of the taxes imposed two years ago.—World.

Americans should not lose sight of the fact that the question of the Alaskan boundary from Portland Channel to Mount St. Elias, over 500 statute miles in a straight line, still remains to be settled.—Sun.

The practical settlement of the strike of the machinists with substantial concession to the strikers of their demands is an event which ought to be carefully considered by all employers of labor on a considerable scale.—Times.

The statement attributed to Secretary Gage that the present revenue will yield a large surplus which can be safely reduced will now be used with the utmost avidity by the same people who were not long ago constantly asserting that the Republican revenue laws would yield only a deficit.—Tribune.

Secretary Gage estimated the Treasury surplus for the current fiscal year at $40,000,000, but for the nine months that have passed the actual surplus of receipts over expenditures amounts to $54,000,000. Ordinarily such a heavy withdrawal of funds from the channels of trade would threaten the money markets with stringency, but bank note issues under the new law are increasing, and the payment of cash premiums on the old bonds will take a large sum out of the Treasury.—Herald.

PHILADELPHIA.

The speech of Senator Fairbanks in the Senate on the Porto Rico bill laid bare the general situation in a masterly way. His exposure of the attitude of the sugar trust, which is in politics all things to all men, but its own interests first, last, and all the time, left little to be said.—Philadelphia Record.

We do not think that these taxes should be touched, at least for the present. They are not onerous, but they are paying the greatly increased expenses made necessary by operations in the Philippines and in Cuba, and they are giving us money which is needed for great public enterprises.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

BOSTON.

The spectacle of the oldest member of the United States Senate making fun of the youngest member of that august body is something truly pathetic.—Herald.

Senator Proctor's speech gave warning to his party of the peril which menaces in the attempt to nullify the constitution and repudiate the faith of the nation in respect to Porto Rico.—Post.

We presume Senator Proctor and Senator Davis are to be set down among the "cowards" that Speaker Henderson had in mind when he wrote that remarkable letter savagely and bitterly reflecting upon the courage and honesty of the Senate.—Transcript.

BUFFALO.

The settlement of the machinists' strike at Chicago on terms which are regarded as fair to both sides will have a stimulating effect on spring business throughout the country.—Courier.

With the stronger tone in the stock market all lines of business begin the spring season in confident expectation of a prosperous period. The feature of the industrial situation is the settlement of the machinists' strikes in a number of cities.—Express.

In a Liberal Community.

The University of Chicago is not yet 10 years old. But in less than a decade it has stepped to the front as one of the leading universities of the country. The value of its plan and endowment is over $11,000,000. The number of its students is steadily increasing. In 1897 it had 1,076 undergraduates in its different schools. Today it has 1,701. With a generous founder and a liberal and progressive community to nourish it and watch over its welfare the future of the University of Chicago is assured.—Philadelphia Press.

Fatal.

A New Jersey goat ate the minutes of a society of which it was the mascot. As the meal has not damaged his digestive organs he should aim a little higher and try the Chicago platform.—Baltimore American.

Quite Puzzling.

Bob—"If he only had his muzzle on one could tell which was his head."

FOREIGN NEWS AND COMMENT.

Belgium has five automobile clubs, with a combined membership of 740.

The scarcity of coal in Germany is seriously interfering with the iron and steel industries.

A syndicate in Paris has made application to the Minister of Public Works for permission to run steam carriages on the streets.

The Russian government has consented to postpone for one year the operation of new regulations, depriving Japanese subjects of fishing privileges in the waters of Saghalien, Siberia.

A botanical garden has been established at Coquilhatville, Congo Free State, by the Belgian government, to be called the Kew Gardens. Experiments with rubber and other tropical plants will be made.

A subject of discussion in the mining press of Europe is as to the location of the oldest coal mine in Europe. According to a Berlin journal coal was mined before the year 1113, and was first found in the Liege district.

On a train running between Ghent and Brussels a fierce discussion about the south African war arose among the passengers. An alarm was given, the train stopped, and the disputants were forced to finish the arguments on the ground.

Statistics forwarded from Havana to Washington show that during the last ten years there were in the Cuban city 40,509 births and 101,932 deaths, an apparent excess of 61,423 deaths over births. The death rate was heaviest during 1896, 1897, and 1896, in the order named. Of the deaths 5,413 were from yellow fever. Of the births 34,498 were whites, 2,248 negroes, and 2,793 mulattoes.

The number of whites in England's colonies, as distinct from the dependencies, is as follows: Dominion of Canada, 5,380,000; New South Wales, 1,345,000; Victoria, 1,162,000; New Zealand, 754,000; Queensland, 482,000; Cape Colony (with Bechuanaland), 460,000; South Australia, 371,000; Newfoundland, 205,000; Tasmania, 182,000; West Australia, 171,000; Natal, 56,000. Total, 10,071,000.

When to Begin.

And then again, just to even matters a trifle, why shouldn't the people who are constantly talking about "the elevation of the stage" begin at the bottom of that movement and slightly elevate themselves? The remedy is in their hands.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Porto Rico.

In asking help and liberty
I wrote in haste, "R. S. V. P."
I didn't quite expect to see
This hint, "You get it, C. O. D."
—Washington Star.

Fatal.

A New Jersey goat ate the minutes of a society of which it was the mascot. As the meal has not damaged his digestive organs he should aim a little higher and try the Chicago platform.—Baltimore American.

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BAR THE DECADENT PLAY

OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC COMBINE TO CRUSH THE DEGENERATE DRAMA.

Careers of All but One of the Immoral Stage Works Produced in America Interrupted by or End in Disaster—Bitter Experiences of Olga Nethersole and Mrs. Langtry—Clean Performances by Good Actors Carry Record of Season's Success.

The decadent drama has not paid this year. The statement is based upon the examination of the records of the season of 1899-1900, and applies equally to the degenerate, cynical society comedy, to the abnormal emotional play, and to the filthy farce. The great successes of the year all have been outside the tainted class, and the balance of the pieces which have prospered beyond the average have been free from impurities.

Detailed consideration shows that, while some productions have been sufficiently sensational to earn for a time the reward of phenomenal box office receipts, the careers of all but one of them either have been interrupted by disaster or have ended in it. The apparent exception to this time is "Zaza," which, according to critical estimates, has had the twofold advantage of being the best written and the best acted of the plays of the class, and which still has a London crisis ahead of it. Even the successes of this piece have been confined in large measure, however, to the largest cities, and there is no reason for believing that the financial returns of the season have been in any wise remarkable. At any rate, its career on tour was less triumphant than its New York season a year ago. Neither did Mrs. Carter escape altogether the troubles which have been heaped in fuller measure upon Miss Nethersole and Mrs. Langtry. Like the latter, she was forced to cancel her intended Cleveland engagement. This action took place before the so-called crusade reached its height, but she was warned that an effort might be made to stop the play, and to avoid the possibility she staid away from the city. In cities where a play is to remain three days or a week it is impossible for a manager to fight against a prohibitive municipal action. The battle would be too expensive both in money and in time. The only thing he can do is to stand the lesser loss and cease playing for the time of the booking. At the height of a season it is practically impossible to make new bookings on short notice.

No Demand for Its Kind.

Losses occasioned by this hostility of the Mayors of middle-sized cities probably have parted Mrs. Langtry from all chance of profit on her American tour in "The Degenerates." This play was written by an English dramatist, Sydney Grundy, to meet what was judged to be a public craving. Aside from the plentiful faults the play-reviews have found with it, evidence has been furnished that the demand for its kind no longer exists—at least in America. The intimation, moreover, that a part of the Jersey Lily's own history was written into the play did not bring crowds of the curious to see her, either in New York, in Chicago, or in other cities where she has been allowed to present the play. In Chicago her business was considerably under the average of the usual Powers' Theater engagement. Mrs. Langtry's special distinction at present is that she has been barred from more cities this winter and spring than any other player. It was the sight of her play, too, that induced Mayor Maybury of Detroit to say that he intended to form a league of American Mayors to guard the stages of their several cities from immoral plays. Mayor Maybury did not see the play in Detroit. He went to Toledo for that purpose. Having seen he refused to let "The Degenerates" be played in a Detroit theater. Thereupon Manager Michael rented a hall in Windsor, Canada, across the river, and gave a performance there without scenery.

That was one time when a difficulty was surmounted. There were others when it was not. Pittsburg would not allow the actress to pass its boundaries, and Cleveland—which will have neither baseball nor suspicious plays—ordered her away. Latest of all, Newark, N. J., has placed the ban against her, the Mayor declaring that no play with so ill a name should desecrate the city during holy week.

Olga Nethersole's Troubles.

The chief victim of allegiance to the improper play, however, has been Miss Olga Nethersole. Persons familiar with theatrical affairs say they have no doubt that her New York experience has cost her nearly all the money which stood on the profit side of Manager Mayer's books when he entered New York, the latter part of January. A part of the trouble came before the play was given, Miss Nethersole being sick and unable to appear on the night set for the opening. A week later, Feb. 5, the first New York performance was given. Less than a fortnight afterwards it was ordered withdrawn by Justice Mott, and since then Miss Nethersole has been spending money rather than taking it in. For a time she played "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and for a few performances "The Profligate," but for nearly two weeks before her case came to trial before a jury she was ill and unable to leave her room. Whether or not she can replenish her losses before the season ends depends upon the treatment the New York public henceforth will give the play. After curiosity is satisfied the piece will have to depend upon its purely dramatic qualities. Up to the time the piece entered New York these qualities had not been lauded with any particular enthusiasm in any city.

With these three plays—"Zaza," "The Degenerates," and "Sapho"—which, with varying fortunes, have held the stage, may be placed several of kindred class that have lived only two or three months, some less. The list follows:

Fate of Kindred Plays.

"Make Way for the Ladies," a farce by two Frenchmen, Hennequin and Valabreque, produced at the Madison Square Theater, New York, Nov. 13, ran three weeks in New York. Withdrawn from the stage at the end of its Chicago engagement at Powers' Theater, Jan. 27.

"Wheels Within Wheels," a comedy by R. C. Carton. Produced at the Madison Square Theater, Dec. 11. Never was taken outside of New York. Withdrawn Jan. 27.

"Naughty Anthony," a farce by David Belasco. Produced at Washington, Dec. 25. Entered New York on Jan. 9. Never came out. Withdrawn March 30.

"The Surprise of Love," a comedy by two French authors, Bilhaud and Carre. Produced at the Lyceum Theater, New York, Jan. 22. Remained four weeks in New York. Withdrawn from the stage at the end of its St. Louis engagement, March 30.

Of this number two at least seem to have been kept on the stage longer than otherwise would have been the case because of the excellence with which they were acted. The two were "Wheels Within Wheels," played by a company which contained John E. Mason, Robert Hilliard, and a talented young English actress, Miss Hilda Spong, and "Naughty Anthony," which Blanche Bates kept alive for weeks after it had been given up to die. It even reached a one hundred and seventy-fifth performance, which was celebrated by the distribution of hosiery, Miss Bates' rôle having been that of a stocking model. Mr. Belasco, however, did not risk a tour.

Two farces of French origin, "The Girl from Maxim's" and Coralie & Co.," have survived in spite of qualities the reverse of elevating, but neither seems likely to make Manager Charles Frohman any wealthier. He is the proprietor of both of them, and it was he also who caused the production of "Make Way for the Ladies" and "The Surprises of Love." The last named piece, however, appears to have been comparatively harmless alongside its companions. It was a comedy rather than a farce, Miss Elsie de Wolfe having the leading rôle. The decadency was in its theme, and it contained one extreme situation.

London Didn't Like It.

"Wheels Within Wheels" was a comedy not unlike "The Degenerates" in its attributes. It was produced in London in May a year ago, but was not well received, its cynicism being more than even the hardened Britons could stand. Manager Frohman secured it on the chance that distance from the scene of its incidents would help its prospects, but the trial led him to change his mind.

The season already is near enough to its end to disclose almost definitely the plays which have been stamped with exceptional success. They are Mrs. Fiske's "Becky Sharpe," Sir Henry Irving's "Robespierre," the spectacular play "Ben-Hur," William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes," and, it may be, Julia Marlowe's "Barbara Frietchie." If James A. Herne had been able to play to the end of the season it is probable "Sag Harbor" would have deserved place in the same list. Its position, at any rate, is at the head of the plays which have had undeviating if not sensational prosperity. This number will include "Miss Hobbs," "The Tyranny of Tears," the Kendal repertory, some of the Empire stock company pieces, and a few others. From the plays thus listed can be taken almost every variety of the drama: Comedy, melodrama, spectacle play, emotional pieces. They have one bond in common besides that of success. They are not immoral.

"Vanity Fair" Not Immoral.

"Becky Sharpe" is a dramatization of the story of Becky Sharpe as Thackeray told it in "Vanity Fair." A few persons have held it questionable because of one of its situations, but its defenders have declared that the dramatist but followed in the steps of the novelist and that Thackeray's satire never was judged immoral. The play as a whole never has been criticised for any trend that might injure society.

"Ben Hur" is a dramatization of General Lew Wallace's novel, and its fame has rested chiefly upon its spectacular magnificence. General Wallace refused offers of theatrical managers for years, fearing that the stage production would amount to sacrilege. He was convinced to the contrary and has not made any complaints since the play began its career on Nov. 29 last at the Broadway Theater, New York, nor has any one else alleged impurities against the piece. It is still at the same theater and will remain there until the end of the season and start in there again next year.

"Sherlock Holmes" is an out and out melodrama, a "thriller." William Gillette dramatized it, and he and his company have been playing it at the Garrick Theater, New York, since Nov. 6. They will not make any change this season. "Robespierre" likewise is a melodrama. In the fortnight it remained Sir Henry Irving's bill during the Chicago engagement the box office receipts were $50,000. "Barbara Frietchie" is a romantic play ending in tragedy. The shadow of decadency has not fallen upon any one of these plays. Neither has it touched the others mentioned, "Miss Hobbs," which Jerome K. Jerome wrote, and which Miss Annie Russell is playing, or John Drew's vehicle, "The Tyranny of Tears," or many more which have been at once pleasant entertainments for the public and good investments for managers.

The questionable plays almost to the last one have had unquestionable bad fortune; the successful plays have been clean plays.

LITTLE TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS.

FEARS PARTIALITY IN AWARDS.

From what I saw and heard during a recent visit to Paris I am persuaded there is much foundation for the statement contained in a Paris cablegram to THE TRIBUNE to the effect a deliberate attempt is made to discriminate against American exhibiters at the exposition. I was talking with the representative of a large French manufacturing concern one day and chanced to remark jocularly that we would demonstrate our superiority over European manufacturers.

"Do not be so sure about that," he said. "I imagine you are going to have much more trouble to do this than you anticipate. You may think you make the best showing, and judges may not think so. You understand as well as I do there is no special love for American manufacturers in Europe. You are becoming too keen competitors with them, and it will be strange if this prejudice against you is not reflected to some extent in some of the awards."

At the time I took this for a general statement, but from other things I heard afterward I am inclined to think a deliberate attempt is to be made to discredit American exhibits.

J. W. ANDERSON.

[Mr. Anderson, who is a representative of a New York house, spends much time in Paris. He was at the Victoria Hotel yesterday.]

AUSTRALIA'S RICH GOLD DISTRICT.

I am persuaded Australia is to become the great gold producing country of the world. I say this with a thorough knowledge of the gold districts, and especially the Ballarat district, which is increasing its output rapidly. Thus far the work has been more in the nature of development. As a result, from now on there will be a steadily increasing output. There is no other gold district in the world that compares with the Ballarat district in richness.

A. E. C. KERR.

[Mr. Kerr is a consulting engineer and connected with the School of Mines at Ballarat. He is at the Great Northern Hotel.]

JAPAN'S LAW TO CHECK SMOKING.

Japan sets us a good example in a law recently passed. The law strictly prohibits minors from smoking. It is not simply a law against the selling of cigarets to minors. It is a law which says that a minor shall not smoke tobacco in any form. There is provided not only a punishment for the minor that offends, but for his guardians and the individuals that sell him the tobacco. Perhaps this law could not be enforced in America, but in Japan they do some things better than we do. They will enforce the law. I think the law in the first place is an outgrowth of public sentiment. In the W. C. T. U. Temple in the city is an old bronze bell that was made of the pipes of 3,000 Japanese men. They threw their pipes into the melting pot and made the bell, which they gave to Mary Allen when she visited Japan, as proof that when the Japanese said they intended to quit smoking they meant it. Tobacco stunts and deforms the young, and checking its use is a matter of national concern.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE, President of the National W. C. T. U.

SHOCKED AT PORTO RICO GARROTING.

I don't know what to think of that exhibition that took place in Porto Rico on Saturday, when five human beings were garroted. If we should attempt to execute any one in Cook County by some cruel, obsolete method, and should invite the mob in to witness it, there would be an awful outcry. We have been flattering ourselves that the terrible duty of putting to death those whom the law has condemned is performed in most of the States of the union in as solemn and quiet a manner as possible. Everything has been done to rob executions of the revolting features which once characterized them. In Cook County Jail only physicians, the jail officers, and the newspaper representatives are admitted to a hanging. Garroting is cruel and revolting. I have officiated at fourteen hangings in this jail, and in each case it seemed to me that death was practically instantaneous. It seems strange to compare garroting with hanging, as the preference for the latter method would not be questioned for a moment in this country. We had best apply American laws in Porto Rico before again carrying out a death sentence in Porto Rico.

JOHN WHITMAN.

[Mr. Whitman is jailer in Cook County Jail.]

WANTS TO BE LEFT ALONE.

I believe that ex-confederate soldiers will approve heartily the suggestion of Commander-in-Chief Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic for the establishment of a memorial day for the soldiers of all wars. It is in line with his general policy and his utterances during his recent trip through the South and will draw closer together the men who fought one another from '61 to '65.

H. F. JENKINS,

[Mr. Jenkins is a former Commander of Post 8, United Confederate Veterans of Chicago.]

When I left New Zealand public sentiment was opposed to confederation. The opposition is based on the fact that the people of New Zealand fail to see how they are to receive any adequate benefit for the increased taxation they would be compelled to bear as the result of joining. New Zealand is 1,300 miles distant from Australia, too far to receive the benefits the other colonies will gain.

C. F. S. FENWICK.

[Mr. Fenwick, who is a business man of Auckland, is registered at the Auditorium Annex.]

ONE MEMORIAL DAY FOR ALL.

NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"Three of a Kind."
Alhambra—"Human Hearts."
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Cyclorama—Battle of Manila.
Dearborn—"The Dancing Girl."
Grand Opera-House—"The Old Homestead."
Great Northern—Corinne.
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
Hopkins"—"Quo Vadis."
Lyric—"Johnson's Widows."
McVicker's—"In Old Kentucky."
Middleton's Museum—Vaudeville.
Olympic—Vaudeville.
Powers'—"The Little Minister."
Studebaker—"The Bohemian Girl."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
Trocadero—Burlesque.

The Old Homestead.

A play in five acts, by Denman Thompson. Presented at the Grand Opera-House by Mr. Thompson and his company.

THE CAST.

Joshua Whitcomb.....Denman Thompson
Ty Prime.....Charles Carter
Hanny Jack.....S. Fred Clare
Frank Hopkins.....Louis H. Croxson
Eb Ganny.....Frank Knapp
Rickety Ann.....Miss Annie Thompson
Aunt Matilda.....Mrs. Louise Morse
Annie Hopkins.....Miss Ethel Ormonde
Maggie O'Flaherty.....Miss Celia Baker
Nellie Freeman.....Miss Satie McNeel
Bertha Freeman.....Miss Bertha Estelle Mason
Henry Hopkins.....Gus Kammerlee
Reuben Whitcomb.....Hal E. Payne

Equal honors were showered upon the veteran Denman Thompson and his time-proof play, "The Old Homestead," at the Grand Opera-House last night. Some time has passed since the inseparable pair have been seen in Chicago, and the interval seems to have been just long enough to make old friends desire to see them again. The theater at any rate appeared last night to be filled with the familiars of play and player. The welcome at the outset and the continuous favor throughout the evening evidently were pleasant to Mr. Thompson. He showed his appreciation plainly in every way but by that of speech. The most he would do was to come before the curtain and make his odd, abrupt bow.

In spite of the plentiful good will of the audience, the play made no appeal for leniency. Last night, just as truly as a dozen years ago, it would have won the same favor on its merits as an entertainment. With all its handicaps of eccentric treatment, "The Old Homestead" is a fine old play, having the shrewd, homely humor of the New Hampshire hills for made-to-order comedy, and the strength of simple manliness in the stead of more artificial dramatic force. Its foundation, however, rests upon Mr. Thompson's characterization of Joshua Whitcomb, a characterization which has grown more mellow with the passing years, taking on the softened charm of age without any cost of pristine virility. It is easy to understand why "The Old Homestead" and Joshua Whitcomb have remained popular favorites for so many years.

The revived production had some excellencies particularly its own. The double quartet, which sang the old songs in the first act, was one of them. The songs have been there before, but not the same singers. No fault need be found with the support. Charles Carter, who was Cy Prime, and Mrs. Louise Morse, who was Aunt Matilda, gave Mr. Thompson the most valuable aid.

The Dancing Girl.

"The Dancing Girl" was revived yesterday by the Dearborn stock company. The majority of the members of the company were familiar with their rôles, and it was this fact that led to the presentation of the play. The performance of Shakspeare's "As You Like It" is ahead of the organization for next week, hence the need this week of a play which would not demand too much time. There was nothing of the makeshift appearance, however, about the performance yesterday afternoon. It went smoothly and the players were uniformly intelligent in their characterizations, though it was at times impossible to concede that Miss Valerie Bergere had more than a surface conception of the nature of Drusilla Ives. In her own mind, however, the actress never was in doubt of the way she should deal with the part, consequently she forced her idea of it upon the audience. Individuality is something. Of the others Julia Stuart gave an unusually sincere impersonation of the lame girl, Sybil Crake, while Edward Mackay was given a curtain call after the second act for the manliness he imparted to John Christison in the scene with Drusilla.

Corinne in a Farce.

Corinne and her company were received with favor at the Great Northern Theater yesterday afternoon by an audience of the usual Sunday size. The vehicle, "The Jolly Little Host," by Edgar Smith and Louis De Lange, was a farce vaudeville of not uncommon plan and merit, but Corinne and several of her associates made much of the materials given them. Corinne herself in her masculine attire was attractively boyish and she did everything with spirit. She received assistance chiefly from John J. Raffael in the rôle of an Irish adventurer, and from R. E. Graham in the rôle of the old man of countless facetiæ, he who is a model at home and who has a lively time in town.

Lyric Takes Off Sapho.

The lyric "Sapho" is dead. The announcement said it would endure through the week, but it did not. The bill at that theater yesterday consisted of a farce—"Johnson's Widows"—with vaudeville offerings intermingled, and with motion pictures of south African episodes between two of the acts. "Johnson's Widows" was an up-to-date farce. Johnson was a sailor who married a Filipino woman. When he came home he brought her, too, though he knew he would find wife No. 1 waiting for him. Wife No. 1 had married again, hence one found himself with two wives, the other with two husbands. The difficulties were many. There was as much vaudeville as farce, Miss Marjorie Maxwell, as Mrs. Filipino, singing several "coon" songs, and the D'Arville sisters presenting a song and dance act.

Dr. Klaus.

A farewell benefit performance was given by the German dramatic company at Powers' Theater last night for Ferdinand Welb, the retiring manager of the organization. Mr. Welb played the title rôle in "Dr. Klaus." He has been connected with the company for a number of years, and has been associated with German theatrical enterprises in America for upwards of twenty years.

Quo Vadis at Hopkins'.

The regular Hopkins stock company was at Hopkins' Theater again yesterday after an absence of a fortnight in St. Louis. "Quo Vadis," which was played during the time in St. Louis, remained the company's offering. The piece will be played during the week, but will be withdrawn Saturday to make way for "Around the World in Eighty Days" on Sunday.

Three of a Kind.

A vaudeville farce, "Three of a Kind," was played at the Academy Theater yesterday. The company included Gus Pixley, Mae Grossley, Gertie Reynolds, and William Lyttell.

In New York Theaters.

New York, April 8.—[Special.]—There will be two plays made from Henryk Sienkiewicz's novel of "Quo Vadis" at two theaters tomorrow night. The one written by Jeannette L. Gilder will be performed at the Herald Square for the first time anywhere. Miss Gilder has the authority of Mr. Sienkiewicz in her work. Stanislaus Stange's version, to be brought to New York after several months of use elsewhere, lacks the author's sanction, but a claim of priority on the stage is set up for it.

A new comic opera from familiar authors and actors will be heard at the Knickerbocker tomorrow night. Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert's latest collaboration, "The Viceroy," will be performed by the Bostonians, whose roster retains Henry Clay Barnabee, William A. MacDonald, W. H. Fitzgerald, and Helen Bertram, and among recruits Marcia Van Dresser, Frank Rushworth, and Grace Cameron.

An imported drama called "Woman and Wine" will be offered at the reopening of the Manhattan on Wednesday night. It is the work of Arthur Shirley and Benjamin Landeck, well-known English makers of plays to thrill the populace. The conviction of an innocent man on a charge of murder is the theme, and the changes are rung on the criminal possibilities of circumstantial evidence.

Olga Nethersole will doubtless have crowded houses at Wallack's, where she will continue to produce "Sapho."

STAGE GOSSIP IN LONDON.

SOME OF THE PLAYS PRESENTED BY BERNARD SHAW'S SOCIETY.

Henrik Ibsen's Piece, "The League of Youth," Presented by the Association of Players to a Friendly Audience After It Fails to Secure the Attention of Any of the Managers—Abounds in Flashes of Real Humor Concealed in Dreary Dialogue.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, March 24.—London is the possessor of a unique organization—the Stage society. Its purpose is to produce those plays which have been condemned either by managerial dollar-sense or the public censor's ethics of morality. In one respect it is unfortunate that the founder of the order should happen to be George Bernard Shaw, whom all London knows to be the father of many dramatic offspring, which, like Rachel's children, "are not." Their untimely end is due, not from lack of perfection in form, but rather from a want of robustness in constitution. So unkind folk, when mentioning Mr. Shaw's scheme, by way of parallel, tell the old story of the drummer who finally succeeded in showing his samples to the obdurate merchant, on the tearful plea that he himself had not seen them in weeks.

The purpose of the Stage society is worthy in this, that it gives people an opportunity to enjoy the literary qualities in plays which are without market value, in that they are not actable.

Wields a Potent Influence.

The stage today occupies so large a place and wields so potent an influence in social economics as to give a modicum of dignity to this enterprise of Mr. Shaw. Like all initiatives of serious plans, this society is not without its humorous side. On entering the theater—the productions are always given on Sunday nights—one is impressed with the personnel of the audience; it is sui generis, the bud, blossom, and faded leaf of artistic life, without fruit.

It is just as well to mention at this point that the Stage society is able to give productions that are not countenanced by the censor from the fact that no admission is charged; only members and their friends are entitled to seats.

Society's First Effort.

Naturally the society's first output was the founder's "You Never Can Tell," a little comedy that moves quietly through five acts of excellent literature, quaint humor, and conventional episode charmingly treated, but lacking feature and totally deficient in what is popularly known as dramatic situation.

"Mrs. Maxwell's Marriage" was the second production. Its author is Sydney Olivier, a member of the Fabian society—London's high class Socialist organization—and who recently, to the great surprise of the English people, was sent by the government to Jamaica to rehabilitate the finances of that colony. This play should never have been taken from its mummy case. It revels in subtle, vile suggestion, and its ethics exhale other than the odor of sanctity. Small reason to question why this perversion did not escape the censor's stern eye.

One Play by Ibsen.

Henrik Ibsen, whose merits and demerits have brought him popular criticism, next follows in "The League of Youth," which, by the way, is the most serious undertaking of the society so far. In its title "The League of Youth" is innocent of suggestion in so far as the subject matter of the play is concerned. There is youth, and there are also alliances permanent and fleeting, but as these are quite as vital adjuncts to the ordinary dramatic representation as the scenery or costuming, they in no way justify the title. Perhaps the Ibsenian temperament is necessary to make clear what to the lay mind is vague and irrelevant. But as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, why should not the drama triumphantly move on to artistic and box office successes superior to such a trifle as the nom de guerre?

Outlining the Plot.

The action takes place in the iron district of southern Norway, where the works are owned by Chamberlain Bratsberg, whose wealth and position have brought him distinction from his King in the shape of the title, Chamberlain, which seems to bring with it political elevation. Under the misapprehension that one Stensgard, the youthful leader of a reform labor party, had attacked his old enemy, Monsen, whereas he himself was the object of the attack, the Chamberlain invited Stensgard to a social gathering where the latter, scenting an advantage, apologized to his host for the speech in question, thus revealing to the Chamberlain his false position in entertaining as a guest one who had made a butt of him.

On being ordered from the house, Stensgard, who is a blatant egotist of the C. Porter Johnson type, with some shrewdness and a surplus of vulgar ambition, returns to ask the hand of the host's daughter in marriage. Being refused, he allies himself with Monsen, a scheming speculator who holds the Chamberlain's son Eric in his power by means of a forged note bearing the father's name.

Stensgard, meanwhile, has prudently transferred his matrimonial intentions to Monsen's daughter, but that gentleman having fallen on evil days and being reported ruined, the versatile politician warily withdraws and devotes himself to a fat, fair, and forty widow of the conventional stage type, who, as may be imagined, has money—necessary to Stensgard before he can hold office. Through the chatter of Daniel Heler, a gossiping old party who claims to have been financially ruined by the Chamberlain, he learns that the note is genuine, whereas it really is a forgery, so he sends it to the Chamberlain as an evidence of a change of heart and generous feeling, which, of course, wins the old man's reluctant consent to receive him as his daughter's admirer. Through an old friend the Chamberlain learns that again he has been tricked by the young politician, and then general confidences ensue which uncover the devious ways of Mr. Stensgard, and he loses every point in the game.

Humor and Dreary Dialogue.

The action brings into play a really humorous character in old Daniel Heler, whose cackling and malicious gossip is quite cheering in the midst of a dreary dialogue. There is also the drunken editor of a labor party organ, with a grudge against the world, and who, by some law of hospitality known only to the author, moves in and out the drawing-room of the great man with an easy familiarity born of the printing office. The women are particularly vapid, there being but one suggestion of relief in the outburst of wrathful invective directed against the forger Eric by his wife for not having given her the privilege of sharing the knowledge of his fall and shame. She leaves him, thus applying an awful warning to loving husbands who try to shield their wives from anxiety and sorrow in a noble concealment. This suggests the quixotic sentiment of the "Dolls' House," and is disturbing to an audience that is trying to enjoy a comedy.

The fourth presentation of the Stage society did not come into conflict with either manager or censor. Arnold Dolmetsch, musician, lecturer, and maker of stringed instruments in London, gave an evening on the music of Shakspeare, with an exhibit of old instruments used in the time of good Queen Bess. Mr. Dolmetsch is a speaker unusually deficient in voice and manner, a fair musician only, but his matter was adequate and interesting to those who were within range of his corrupt English. No one could question the theory of evolution while studying Mr. Dolmetsch, for his squat figure, hirsute adornment, which covers him to the eyes, and ungainly gait turn one's thoughts to a primeval forest and man emerging from a savage ancestry. But Mr. Dolmetsch is better than he looks, for he really knows much about the music of Shakspeare.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the evening, exclusive of "The Song of Ophelia," were the old stringed instruments and the explanations they entailed. When Mr. Dolmetsch gave a concerted number with virginals and viols the effect was pleasing, with the exception of the virginals, which were in direct antagonism to the softer stringed instruments. The music of Shakspeare is valuable traditionally, especially as marking an epoch in the evolution of music and instruments. But its one note is that of sadness, and so there was conflict between the music and the spirit of the dramatic feeling it was trying to illustrate.

The Stage society proposes giving during the season works of Sudermann, Hauptmann, and Maeterlinck.

PLANNING AN AUTOBUS LINE.

C. E. Woods Says His Company Will Put One in Chicago if It Succeeds at New Haven.

An important extension of the automobile vehicle service in Chicago is contemplated. Within six months electric omnibuses may be rolling along the streets of the central part of the city.

"The experiment of introducing electric omnibuses on regular routes," said C. E. Woods yesterday, "will be tried first in New Haven, Conn. Our firm is building the vehicles for that purpose, and we expect to turn out eight by May 1. These omnibuses will be considerably larger than the ordinary buses drawn by horses. They will be high enough to allow a full-grown person to stand upright, and wide enough to permit easy access to the seats. They will try to supplant the surface railways in the central portions of the city.

"If the experiment proves successful in New Haven we probably shall try it in Chicago. I do not see why it should not be successful here. Our streets are level and wide enough."

THIEVES STRIP 'PHONE POLES.

Three Take Six Strands of Wire a Mile Long in Kedzie Avenue and Escape Under Fire—One Arrest Made.

Three wire thieves played havoc with the lines of the Chicago Telephone company between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets in Kedzie avenue early yesterday morning, using a horse stolen from William Aarup, 7009 Elizabeth street, and a wagon stolen from Isaac Golden, 6410 Halsted street, in gathering and carting off their plunder. Six strands of wire were cut down from Fifty-fifth to Sixty-third street. Just as the wire thieves were driving away Detectives McMullen and McKenna, from the Englewood Police Station, commanded them to halt, but they leaped from the wagon, ran under revolver fire, and escaped. A few hours later Charles Paulsen was arrested at 6513 Justine street and locked up on a charge of stealing the wire. The police say they believe the two men who escaped are Fred Kruse and Joe Spicer, the latter a one-armed man.

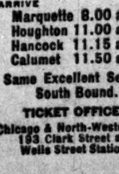
TWO KILLED IN KENTUCKY TOWN

Special Policeman Shoots Deputy Sheriff and Is Himself Slain—Trouble Feared.

Louisville, Ky., April 8.—Much excitement prevails here over a clash of the authorities., Will Mosley, a special policeman, shot Charles Cecil, a deputy sheriff, and was himself killed by unknown persons. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest of Chief of Police King and John Mosley, a brother of the man killed, and William Sullivan.

The latter two, who were extra policemen, went with Chief of Police King to arrest a negro who had been released by the City Judge.

For four years Mr. Zingsheim suffered with piles but now his suffering has entirely vanished and he has gained twenty-five pounds.



John F. Zingsheim, Esq., of No. 9 Lark Street, Amsterdam, N. Y., writes: "I was afflicted with piles for four years brought on by heavy lifting. My suffering was extreme and the piles gradually increased in size notwithstanding the fact that I tried many different kinds of treatment. After becoming physically incapacitated and unable to work at all, and after much hesitation I wrote to you. I am very happy to state that your advice has done me great good. You advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, also his 'Pleasant Pellets.' They have cured me. I thank you most heartily for what you did for me. All suffering has entirely vanished and I have gained about twenty-five pounds in weight. I used only one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of the 'Pellets.'"

Piles is a disease that is usually treated locally with ointments which are well enough in their way but do not touch the *cause*.

This is where Dr. Pierce's medicines excel—they cure the cause of disease and of necessity the disease itself disappears. Piles are caused by a severe inflammation of the lining of the rectum and lower intestines, and this inflammation is due to the presence of effete, poisonous matter. To cure it two things are necessary, 1st—thorough cleansing of the bowels; 2d—the soothing and cooling of the inflamed membranes.

The first is produced by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Two little 'Pellets'—about twice the size of a pin head—are a dose. They are the pleasantest cathartic known. They do not gripe but they do their work.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cools and purifies the blood and acts as a general tonic to the whole digestive system, neutralizing and eradicating all poisonous, irritating matter.

The patient who takes these two remedies will not only find his piles cured but will soon discover that his general health is greatly improved.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

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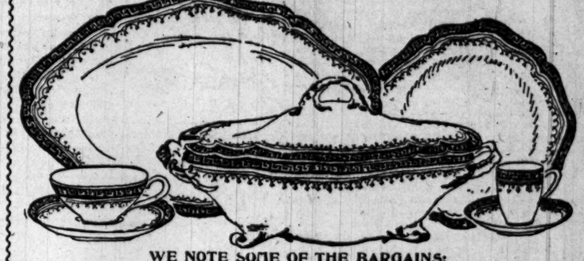

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One extremely neat French China Pattern, gold etched border—no color decoration. **40% discount** from our regular prices.

A pretty French Pattern Table Ware, blue border, with pink flowers, gold edge. **40% discount** from regular prices.

Special sale of Bohemian Roemers, Hoch Wines and Clarets, arranged on table, to be sold singly or any number a customer may desire.

A First-Class Nickel Study Lamp—

Complete with Green Shade—

Special Sale for

$2.50 each.

Our regular price $3.50.

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The handsomest in the market, at **Wonderful Bargains.**

$55.00 for **$42.50** $45.00 for **$35.00**
$50.00 for **$39.50** $30.00 for **$20.00**
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Now is a good time to buy an **Aurelian Umbrella Jar—**

$35 jar for **$18.00** $24 jar for **$12.00**
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Some very attractive Bargains in

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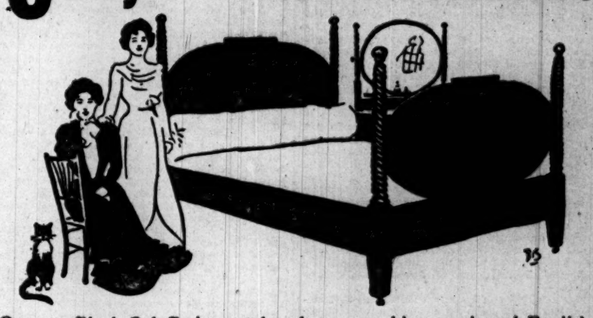

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Dressers, $8.50 to $325.00. **Writing Desks, $7.50 to $185.00.**
Colonial Sofas, $24.00 to $200.00. **Book Cases, $9.50 to $175.00.**

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HEALTH NOTICE!

Avoid Contagion and Sickness.

**During Spring

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

MAX O'RELL'S ATTEMPT AS A NOVELIST NOT ENCOURAGING.

His Story, "Woman and Artist," Is Trite in Theme and Not Pleasing in Treatment—His Humorous Touch Is Conspicuous by Its Absence—Albert Ross' "Stranger than Fiction" Is Better than His Other Books, but Is Sensational.

MAX O'RELL, otherwise Paul Blouet, the French humorist and lecturer, has just issued his first novel, called "Woman and Artist" (Harper). Unhappily, it is not a good beginning. The theme is drearily familiar, and the characters are shopworn—stageworn would, perhaps, be the better word. The story deals with a single situation which may be described in a few words.

A young English couple, who seem to have spent the six years of their married life in assuring each other of undying affection, suddenly drift apart. The husband, Philip Grantham, an artist and Royal Academician, has hitherto been devoted to his profession, but, having invented a peculiar kind of shell that is to revolutionize warfare, he neglects both wife and art in order to get his patent accepted. After selling the invention to the French government he endeavors to make a like disposal of it to the Russian government, and to do this he demands that his wife shall come to his aid by exercising her wiles upon the Russian Minister. This gentleman is more susceptible to women than to war projectiles, and, moreover, he is a former lover of Dora Grantham. Naturally, both the Minister and the wife believe that the husband is playing the part of the basest of scoundrels, but, while the Minister is glad to take advantage of the fact, the wife bitterly resents it. Events prove that it was all for her, and that the wonderful shell was only another proof of a husband's devotion and subjection. Of course, before this truth is made manifest there is much coldness and misery, culminating in a quickly terminated separation.

So trite a theme could only be justified by some originalities of style and treatment. But we look in vain for these. There is more smoothness than one would expect in a first novel, but it is a kind of deadly smoothness that is made up of banalities and inanities, and is not free from vulgarisms. The dialogue is freighted with some harmless shafts directed against American society, but the customary humorous touch of Max O'Rell is sadly lacking.

Albert Ross' novel, "Stranger than Fiction" (Dillingham) has at least the negative virtue of not being as bad as some of his previous effusions. It is merely sensational. The characters somewhat resemble those crude and florid creations that constantly confront one from signboards. They are painted with bold splashes of color and without much reference to the human form. Yet the author manages to make these inflexible puppets move about with some dexterity.

The plot of the story centers about a certain Victor Hall, who at the beginning of the book is discovered in a fit of rage caused by the fact that he is unable to control the estate left to him by his mother, and which is held in trust by a man whose honesty is questioned. In despair Victor goes to California in quest of another fortune, leaving behind him a certain Miss Gertrude Felton, his relationship to whom is best described by the title of the second chapter: "She wears a ring I gave her." Soon after his arrival in the West he receives word that the securities of his fortune have been stolen from the office of the doubtful trustee. By one of those strange chances that come to the heroes of sensational novels, the family in California with which he finds temporary quarters is implicated in this robbery, and the lives of two insipid sisters are clouded by the supposed guilt of a brother. The clearing up of this mystery, the unexpected discovery of the real culprit, and the transference of Victor's affection from Gertrude to Elsie are the lures that tempt the reader to follow the story to its happy ending.

The style of Mr. Ross is calculated to furnish abundant material to those rhetoricians who are searching for lists of "barbarisms" and "improprieties."

"Educational Aims and Educational Values" is the title of a volume of papers and addresses by Professor Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University. (Macmillan.) The book is written for laymen who are interested in education, as well as for professional students and teachers. The author first endeavors to make clear what should be the views of the elementary and secondary education and to show what its provisions and its training should be in order to meet the exacting conditions of modern life. The remaining chapters deal more especially with the professional training of the college-bred teacher.

The author's style is hardly so simple and pointed as it might be, making more use than necessary of the clumsier Latinized phrases; still, he does not fail to make his meaning fairly plain. His whole discussion of the subject of the secondary education, its schemes and methods, is important, and what he says of the study of education at Harvard University is specially interesting. The chapter on secondary education as a unifying force in American life is also excellent. The closing chapter is on the permanent influence of John Amos Comenius.

As a whole the book is valuable as indicating the more pressing educational problems of the time and the direction which educational reform is taking. Napoleon's phrase, "A career for every talent," suggests the aim which has a continually increasing power and promise in connection with our comprehensive scheme for the universal education.

"The History of Trade Between the United Kingdom and the United States," written by Sidney J. Chapman and imported by the Scribners, is prepared from an essay that won a Cobden prize for the author. It is written to prove that high tariffs injure American commerce and low tariffs are beneficial. The argument is well made. The author discounts the recent growth of our commerce, which is usually regarded as a matter of pride with Americans. He says:

"On comparing total English trade with total American trade we discover that after 1880 the latter expanded more rapidly than the former. But America's population has grown considerably faster than ours recently. In the last fifty years their population has increased about 130 per cent, whereas ours has increased only about 36 per cent. If we draw curves of trade per head of population we shall find not only that our trade per head is enormously greater than theirs—in 1894 the American was between £5 and £6 and the British nearly £20—but that also it grew much faster from the time of the adoption of free trade until about 1870. From 1870 to 1880 American foreign trade increased faster than that of the United Kingdom. After 1870 the former was steady, but the latter fell. The explanation here probably is that the United States was still slowly attaining to the high level of a foreign trade reached by the United Kingdom some years before."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Chapman's statistics run only up to 1896. It is since then that American commerce has made the most astonishing gains, and several facts have developed which he would find difficult of reconciliation with his theories.

Frank Putnam, a Chicago poet, has attained the distinction of a definitive edition of his poetical works, but it is impossible to believe that the selection is entirely of his own making, because some of the older pieces which have been held in the highest esteem are missing, while more than one of the new ones is far from representing the level of work which he is known to have attained. It is this, too, which makes the least worthy of the verses in the book, by a real misfortune, the first to strike the reader's eye upon opening the brilliantly decorated volume, bearing the suggestive title, "Lying in the World, and other Ballads and Lyrics." Rand-McNally.

Mr. Putnam is at his best when he is voicing the cry of those who, but for him and his fellows, are without a spokesman. Sometimes this arises to a point of the finest feeling, as in "A Cry in the Darkness," in two striking stanzas:

> Against the bars of blindness beating,
> Entrapped for time's eternal day,
> By neither life nor death completing
> Toil's ceaseless round, we keep the way.
>
> O life, O love, O deathless yearning!
> 'Mid fearful gloom we walk alone,
> From dust upsprung, to dust returning—
> Thou God, whan shall thy will be known?

Yet most of the songs of the book breathe the spirit of hope rather than fear. Never hesitating to strike at the hand of the oppressor, there are lines throughout the book which are instinct with the breath of true American liberty and faith.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY—MISS NETTIE'S RESIGNATION

THERE was no little comment in the dressmaking rooms of the department store when Miss Nettie Raymond, the skirt finisher, resigned her position to take a place as a second girl in a North Side family.

"I am sure I'd rather sew bindings than to wash dishes and make up beds," said the young woman who sewed on seams.

"Or wear a cap and apron and answer the doorbell," said another worker. "I wonder why she did it?"

The forewoman wondered also. The girl was earning enough to pay her board and car fare comfortably; why should she leave them suddenly in the busy season?

But Miss Raymond made no explanation of her conduct, and was quite indifferent to criticism. It pleased her that the apron and the cap were becoming, and she laughed as merrily over the dishes as she had once groaned inwardly at the jokes of patronizing customers, and tripped from basement to third story front as uncomplainingly as she had walked from R—— avenue to the store to save care fare. Her hands grew red and her cheecks, too, but she answered politely to the sharp mistress.

Naturally her former friends shunned her. A servant girl could not be the social equal of young women who worked in a fashionable dressmaking establishment.

It was the postman who told the secret.

"Private?" he asked the second time he handed Miss Nettie a big, square envelope, with bold, masculine superscription and postmarked "Manila."

"No, indeed," said Miss Nettie proudly, "he's a Lieutenant, and some day he will be promoted."

"If the Filipinos don't shoot him," said the postman laconically. Perhaps he was a little envious of the sender of those big envelopes. "There're not over particular, those Filipinos," he added, "and would as lief shoot a Lieutenant as any common soldier lad."

But Miss Nettie was sure that shoulder straps and an officer's uniform were sufficient protection, but as an extra precaution the next mail carried a miniature of herself, which, worn in soldier fashion, would prove a talisman against the speediest of Filipino bullets.

One morning recently she confided to Miss Luding, the school teacher, who came down late to breakfast, that if the war didn't end quickly she was going out to the Philippines to be married. "That is why I left the store," she said. "I am learning to be a housekeeper and save more money, and, you know, we shan't be rich, Phil and I. Don't you think I did right, Miss Luding?"

And Miss Luding, who doesn't like school teaching well, said "Yes."

MRS. FRYE PICKS IMMORTALS.

Gives List of Fifty Persons She Believes to Be Entitled to Place in Hall of Fame.

New York, April 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the Senator from Maine, has supplied a list of fifty Americans who she thinks should first be commemorated in Helen Gould's Temple of Fame. She says:

"The Temple of Fame should be consecrated to the memory of those whose life work has been the seed that has brought forth good fruit for the American nation. The heroes enshrined there should be examples of virtue, patriotism, and self-sacrificing purpose, which have resulted in the moral, material, or intellectual up-building of our people. There are many obscure men and women who have accomplished these great things. The world has never heard of them and so their deeds cannot be recorded in the imperishable granite.

"But of those whom the world calls famous, I would say that no man or woman should be given a niche in this worthy temple whose work has tended to destroy faith and trust in the higher life held out by religion. Many honest and eminent people, great in every other way, have been fingerposts to despair rather than to hope. The exponents of all that is imperishable in our race should be found among men and women whose lives were lessons of God-fearing endeavor to elevate toward lasting good.

"The fathers of the nation should be given the place of honor in the Temple of Fame. Of the fathers, the men who wrought because of recognized moral obligations, should precede those who labored for personal ambition. The first class respected the equal rights of their fellows and the first right of conscience; the second, perhaps, worked good incidentally, but their purposes were selfish."

Mrs. Frye gives the following list of immortals:

George Washington,	Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,
Martha Washington,	John Greenleaf Whittier,
Thomas Jefferson,	William Lloyd Garrison,
Benjamin Franklin,	Phoebe Cary,
John Adams,	Maria Mitchell,
John Jay,	Samuel Houston,
Alexander Hamilton,	David Crockett,
John Paul Jones,	John B. Gough,
Betsy Ross,	Peter Cooper,
James Madison,	William Wirt,
James Monroe,	Helen Hunt Jackson,
Andrew Jackson,	Eli Whitney,
Patrick Henry,	Samuel F. B. Morse,
Mrs. Philip Schuyler,	Washington Irving,
William King,	Washington Allston,
Marcus Whitman,	William Cullen Bryant,
James Kent,	Edgar Allan Poe,
Benjamin West,	Ulysses S. Grant,
Winfield Scott,	William Tecumseh Sherman,
Daniel Webster,	John James Audubon,
Henry Clay,	John Maynard,
Wendell Phillips,	Harriet Beecher Stowe,
Abraham Lincoln,	Phillips Brooks.
Daniel Boone,	
John Ericsson,	
Ralph Waldo Emerson,	
Margaret Fuller Ossoli.	

HOLDS CONSUMERS TO BLAME.

Assistant Food Commissioner Monrad Sees Cause for Adulteration in Demands for Cheap Goods.

J. H. Monrad, Assistant Food Commissioner, has issued a statement reminding the consumers in the State of Illinois that they are responsible in great measure for many of the adulterations in foodstuffs. It is the constant demand for cheaper goods which, in the estimation of the Food commission, has produced the frauds. Consumers are advised to keep posted on the market prices given in the daily papers. "If they do this," the statement continues, "they will not be taken in by the smooth-tongued agent who pretends to get butter direct from the farm or creamery and offers to sell it at two or three cents below the wholesale market value, while he palms off oleomargarine or process butter. While paying a high price does not insure always getting the best quality, it stands to reason that paying a low price must mean an inferior quality."

MACVEAGH TALKS TO STUDENTS

Speaks in Kent Theater on the Responsibility of Wealth to Society.

Franklin MacVeagh spoke to the students of the University of Chicago in Kent Theater yesterday on "The Responsibility of Wealth." He said that some of the remedies proposed to correct the abuses of great wealth were socialistic in tendency, and that it was necessary to find some way to cure the excesses of democracy without destroying the freedom of the individual. On the other hand, society had a right to determine and to some extent enforce the responsibility of wealth, since no man's wealth was accumulated without the help of society. Among the obligations of wealth were the discouragement of idleness and extravagance.

RELIC OF THE "CHURCH ARMY."

Faded Silken Badge, Dated "1835," Presented to Bishop Nicholson by George Merryweather.

A stained and faded silken badge, bearing the date "1835," has been presented to Bishop Nicholson of Milwaukee by George Merryweather, 466 Elm street, who found it hidden in an old book which he bought a few weeks ago at a New York auction. The badge will recall to old members of the Episcopal Church in the West the days of Bishop Kemper and the missionary crusade which he carried on by means of his "church army." The badges were given to members of the army who had served for a year, and thus had become "veterans."

YOUNG WOMEN PLAN VAUDEVILLE FOR CHARITY

Young society women of Ravenswood and Sheridan Park are preparing to give an elaborate vaudeville entertainment, in which they will display their various talents for the sake of charity. The entertainment will be given in Library Hall, Ravenswood, on the evenings of April 26 and 27, and under the control of young women who have formed a society popularly known as the "W. I. A. N. Girls." The significance of the letters is a profound secret, which is not to be revealed until the evening of the first performance. The officers are: President, Miss Florence Gronow; Secretary, Miss Helen Hollis; Treasurer, Miss Alice Pollock. The remaining members are: Miss Ella Brison, Miss Esther Gronow, Miss Frances Perry-Winters, Miss Myrtle Dickson, Miss Edna Gronow, Miss Mabel Brison, Miss Jean Young, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Lou Young, Miss Alma Fischer, Miss Nell Durbin, Miss Jessie Perry, Miss Alice Hendley, Miss Laura Hendley, Miss Grace Hendley, Miss Sadie Hendley, Miss Lillian Bersbach, Miss Faye Ford, Miss Edith Truax, Miss Eva Jeffrey, Miss Georgie Morgan-Bullock, Miss Laura Clancy. Preparations for the performances have been more extensive than were those of last year, when the series of annual vaudeville entertainments was inaugurated. Several young men have been enlisted for the occasion. Randall Youatt will entertain with illustrated songs, and "Dick" Russell is billed to dance "all the latest and most difficult steps." Ezra Kendall will be caricatured by Le Roy Winters in an original monologue. W. D. Howells' sketch, "The Mouse Trap," is to be given by Miss Mabel Brison, Miss Grace Hendley, Miss Lou Young, Miss Alma Fischer, and Robert Lloyd. "The Theatrical Bureau" is a sketch composed and to be presented by Miss Alice Pollock and John Davis, and it is in this part of the performance that two small but clever cake-walkers are to appear. Ann and Sue Davis, who live in Ravenswood. Miss Alice Pollock, a prime mover in the affair, will display her ability as a fancy dancer. Miss Esther Gronow will have charge of the orchestra. Master Frank Bersbach will post the name cards. Georgie Morgan-Bullock will sing popular ballads. The artistic management of the performance is under the direction of Professor H. P. Rountree, and W. O. Merrick is business manager.

GIRLS OUTWIT DEAN MILLER.

Meet Escorts and Go for Strolls Sunday Evenings Despite Northwestern University Rules.

The young women of Northwestern University have had considerable thinking to do of late, for Dean Emily Huntington Miller decreed three weeks ago that if they wished to go to church on Sunday evenings they would have to go without escorts. This rule the girls have not seen fit to obey.

There are 250 girls living at Woman's Hall and the college cottage and half of them attend church. Before the decree went into force from fifty to 100 young men would throng the corridors of these buildings on Sunday evening waiting for the girls. Dean Miller discovered that many of the couples never reached the church doors and she told the girls that she objected to Sunday strolls. The rule caused trouble.

The girls did not petition to have the rule broken, but went ahead and broke it. There are two fraternity houses close to the woman's building and signals with lights are used to make engagements. Every Sunday evening every fraternity and sorority whistle can be heard on the streets around the hall and cottage. The answer on the part of the girls is the flashing of their lamps in the window. If not the right individual the whistler whistles twice. This is continued until the right girl is reached and then she applies to Dean Miller for permission to attend service. This is never refused and the young woman walks to the corner, where one of the men is met and a stroll is taken.

Dean Miller remarked yesterday that the rule was a good one and, so far as she had observed, worked perfectly.

BURIAL OF ROBERT BOWMAN.

Body of Dairy Company's President Taken to St. Louis for Interment—His Late Residence in That City.

The body of Robert Bowman, President of the Bowman Dairy company, who died on Saturday afternoon at the house of his daughter, Mrs. C. E. Peck, 55 Pine street, was taken yesterday to St. Louis for interment. Mr. Bowman's residence was in St. Louis, but he spent much time in Chicago. He was in business in this city with his sons, J. R., E. M., and R. A. Bowman, and his son-in-law, C. E. Peck. In 1878 Mr. Bowman organized the Bowman Dairy company in St. Louis, and in 1880 he came to Chicago and organized the company in this city.

Robert Bowman.

COOKING HELD AS A FINE ART.

Central Art Association Will Make Salads One Hundred Different Ways.

The Central Art association has included cooking among the fine arts to receive the attention of its members. Mrs. Ella Thorington Nash will give demonstration, practically illustrated, of 100 ways of making salad. The course will be opened on Thursday with a demonstration of potato salad "with French and other dressing." The lectures will be given in the rooms of the Art association on each Thursday and Saturday until completed. The calendar is:

Thursday, April 5—Potato salads with French and other dressing.
Saturday, April 7—Potato salads with original and cooked mayonnaise dressing.
Thursday, April 12—Miscellaneous vegetable salads.
Saturday, April 14—Fish salad, with and without vegetables.
Thursday, April 19—Meat (including chicken) salads with vegetables.
Saturday, April 21—Meat (including chicken) salads with jellied meat juices as dressing.
Thursday, April 26—Nut salads with vegetables.
Saturday, April 28—Fruit salads.
Thursday, May 3—Nut and fruit salads.
Saturday, May 5—Banana salads.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Nellie Augusta Emery will lecture on "The Greatest Woman Painter, a Great Decorator, and Some Ludicrous Impressions of Impressionism."

Artillery.

Artillery is becoming all the time a more important branch of the military service. In a sense war is already almost as much of a shell game as is diplomacy.—Detroit Journal.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Chang Yen Huan, who, according to the cable dispatches from Peking, has been selected by the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Imperial Foreign office, to succeed Wu Ting Fang, as Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, is no stranger at Washington, having already on a previous occasion represented his Emperor in this country away back in the early '80s. He is known throughout the European settlements of China as the "Dandy of the Orient," and it is doubtful whether the American people ever realized during his former residence in the United States the extent of the fame which he enjoys in his native land for elegance of manner and of raiment. Rich and radiant as is the Orient in color and in magnificance of costume, Chang Yen Huan when among his fellow-mandarins at Peking stands out like a peacock in a yard of poultry. His milliner's bill would make an American society woman gasp. Satin is his fancy material, and as far as possible he sticks to satin, richly trimmed in winter with the finest sable. He has satin robes in all the bright colors of the rainbow, and when he takes a walk in the vast grounds of his palace at Peking it is asserted that the populace knows of the circumstance by the reflection in the sky.

It is not only in his clothes that he is resplendent. His diamonds are sufficient in number and size to make even an Otero turn green with envy, and for each gown—he never wears the same one twice in the same season—he has a special set of jewels to match. But it is not his diamonds nor yet his rubies, nor even his emeralds that are his chief glory. Jade is of all precious stones the one most highly prized in China, and his collection of jade is the most expensive and valuable in the empire. He has one necklace of the most rare and beautiful green jade, which is valued at over $50,000, and he never wears this excepting with a special costume that exactly matches it in color. He has examples of jade carvings which are upward of 2,000 years old, and it is impossible to form any idea of the value of his collection, seeing that the best Chinese art has from time immemorial been employed in the elaborate carving of this most beautiful and most refractory of stones.

The "Dandy of the Orient" is a member of one of the oldest and noblest of the great families of China. He stands over 6 feet in height, is broad in proportion, and notwithstanding his three score years carries himself as erect as a tower. From the Chinese point of view he is further distinguished by the fact that he never wears spectacles. He never has done any soldiering, and does not possess the yellow jacket. But he wears the red button of the first rank, with a peacock's feather. However, to Chinese eyes these marks of dignity are nothing compared to the girdle of carved jade that encircles his capacious waist, the historic carved jade flower that gleams from the front of his cap, and the wonderful jade ring, which on occasions of ceremony he wears upon his thumb. His collections of old Chinese porcelains, old Chinese pictures, and old Chinese books enjoy a world-wide reputation, and moreover he is regarded as the leading authority in the Chinese Empire on all matters of art and literature.

I may add that he is entitled to be addressed as "Sir" Chang Yen Huan, having been knighted by Queen Victoria and invested by her with the Grand Cross of her Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of his mission to England in connection with her jubilee as special Ambassador. He has known the ups and downs of Chinese official life, and although today a great favorite at court has been at one time sentenced to death, a penalty which was commuted into banishment to the wilds of Chinese Turkestan. I am sorry to say that he does not possess the same mastery of the English language as the present occupant of the Chinese Embassy at Washington. Still he talks it quite well enough to make himself understood.

The outgoing Minister at Washington, who has just been transferred to St. Petersburg, has much in common with his Mongolian colleague in London, who shares his wit, and who is celebrated as the poet of the Chinese diplomatic service. Welcome as the "Dandy of the Orient" will be here, I cannot help thinking that Lo Feng Luh, envoy to the Court of St. James, would be received with even still more heartiness. For he is fond of whisky, does not hesitate to say so, and during the course of a public address at Glasgow the other day spoke in glowing terms of the good effect likely to be produced by the introduction of whisky into China. He hoped, he said, that by taking whisky the Chinese people would dispense with other vices, such as opium smoking. Whisky made people jolly, whereas opium, he declared, made them sleepy. He added that whisky was both a luxury and a necessity, and manifestly believes that it is conducive to poetical inspiration, since his Excellency declared in a subsequent speech that Scotch whisky has induced Robert Burns to write some of his finest poems.

Emperor Francis Joseph has just given his consent to the morganatic union of his nephew, Archduke Francis, to Countess Sophie Chotek, all previous announcements to that effect having been premature. It is likewise officially announced that the Emperor will confer upon her on the occasion of her marriage the title of Duchess of Konopist, the name of the great Bohemian estate of Archduke Francis. It is declared in the official announcement that the children born to this marriage will have no rights of succession to the Austrian or Hungarian crowns, and that they will be known as Prince and Princesses of Konopist, the eldest son, if any, inheriting his mother's dukedom. The marriage will be a morganatic one in every sense of the word, and takes place some time this month at Dresden. Although nothing is said about the matter in the official announcement of the marriage, yet the fact that it should take place is equivalent to a confirmation of the statement which I made some time ago in these letters to the effect that the Archduke had waived his rights of succession to the throne in favor of his nephew, the son of his younger brother, Otto, the latter having likewise surrendered his rights to his boy. The Archduke Francis may after all be congratulated. For he marries the woman of his choice, and, while free from the obligations and burdens of rulership over the dual empire, remains, thanks to his possession of the great Este estates, inherited from the last Duke of Modena, one of the wealthiest Princes in Christendom.

It has likewise been officially announced at Vienna that the King of the Belgians, whose churlishness presents a striking contrast to the kindness and generosity of Emperor Francis Joseph, has forbidden his daughter Stephanie to use the title of a Princess of Belgium or the predicate of Royal Highness. It may be questioned whether King Leopold has any right to take such a step, since these dignities belong to Stephanie by birth, and not by any act of favor of her father. But the court of Vienna, sooner than have any further difficulty with the King about the matter, has advised Stephanie to submit, and has issued a circular through the Imperial Chamberlain's office, bearing the signature of Prince Liechtenstein, stating that henceforth Stephanie is to addressed merely as Countess Lonyay. It is probable, however, that ere long the Emperor of Austria will raise Count Lonyay and his wife to the rank of Prince and Princess, especially if Stephanie behaves with discretion.

During the course of the legal proceedings at Paris in connection with the property of the late Countess de Castiglione, the most famous beauty of the nineteenth century, the contents of her will have been revealed. Its provisions are of the most extraordinary character and indicate a slightly unbalanced mind. For she insists that there should be placed in her coffin, at her feet—those famous feet which she was so fond of displaying entirely bare—the embalmed bodies of her two pet dogs, Tot and Zigo, dressed in their embroidered winter coats, and also the musical box, playing the "Vague" waltz, to which she had taught her "mignons" to dance. These dogs died some years ago, and it seems that she kept their bodies embalmed in her bedroom in order to be buried with her on her own demise.

Old-Time Printers' Election.

The Old-Time Printers' association met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, P. J. Cahill; Vice President, F. K. Tracy; Secretary and Treasurer, William Mill; trustees, John Canty, Charles Bond, J. L. Lee, B. F. Howard, John McGovern, John B. Stevens. Plans for the annual picnic of the association were discussed.

Your credit is O. K. Diamonds and watches on convenient terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State-st.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Our Fourth Floors.

The Fourth Floors of both our buildings have been rearranged this month for the displays of daily arrivals of new pieces of the Tobey Handmade Furniture, Upholstery and Curtain goods, Lace Curtains and Wall Papers.

Our Handmade Furniture, an unrivaled product of our own factory, is a constant surprise not only to strangers, but at each visit of our regular patrons. Hours can be profitably spent among the finely made pieces—Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, Tables and Cabinets—each vying with the other in originality and perfection of construction, pattern and finish.

In the Upholstery rooms, the noted looms of almost every land contribute to a wonderful collection, from the Cotton Print to the costliest Brocade; and particularly we would mention the new Cretonnes for summer use, which are proving the most attractive and interesting fabrics ever imported.

We have an exhibition this week of the new Jeffrey Paper Hangings, noted among the manufactures of the world. We extend an invitation to art students—teachers and pupils—and all those interested in the useful and beautiful in connection with every-day life, to visit and examine at will, regardless of the possibilities of purchasing, the wonderful display of material and design.

We are now importing Rugs to order, made from our own design. These cost no more than good oriental pieces, and, as we make them to conform to our own decorations and textile fabrics, and in harmony with our beautiful furniture, we are in a position to fit up rooms with a completeness beyond the most sanguine hopes of even the initiated. Each department is conducted to supplement the other.

Our stock of Lace Curtains contains all kinds of weave and mesh, from the lowest price to the most expensive, also Laces, Muslins, Scrims and Nets by the yard, in an ever satisfying variety. Though this stock is very large, our immense sales enable us to present new and beautiful patterns so often as to establish for us a reputation for novel and unique ideas and the best values.

We especially invite the public to visit and inspect the new Art Decoration we are painting for walls, ceilings and screens. The work is done in our own studio, and further displayed in one of our rooms just completed and furnished. This "Victorian" style, so called, and owing its beauty to the examples of Burne Jones, Morris, Crane and other gifted workers, can be seen in all its beauty and perfection and we shall be pleased to explain its particular relevancy and value at any time.

And in order that the constantly increasing number of visitors to our fourth floors may receive every consideration we have materially added to our facilities for entertaining and intelligently showing our unrivaled and varied stocks. We believe there is a desirable influence attendant on walks among the carefully chosen wares exhibited—such as can be gained through no other one avenue, East or West.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

KNOX WORLD RENOWNED HATS

Derbys, Silk Dress, Opera and Soft Hats—all hand made—quality absolutely the best—styles correct.

EASTER FASHIONS —FOR— MEN AND WOMEN

KNOX PATTERN Trimmed Hats.

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KNOX LADIES' SAILOR HATS—1900

Correct styles—sold here, and here only, in Chicago.

EASTER GLOVES—THE "ROY" (Grenoble, France.)

New and proper colors, for men and women. Try the "Roy" Glove and you will wear no other. Prices, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25. Dent's Famous Gloves—best quality only. Fowne's Town Made. Fowne's "La Tosca." All gloves warranted. Mail orders wanted.

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BRITISH MONEY GOES UP.

APPARENT EASE ON LOANS ONLY A PASSING ILLUSION.

Bank of England Still Commands the Field and First Installment on "Khakis" Expected to Force Borrowers to Ask Loans—Subcurrent of Nervousness Visible in Other Lines—Cannot Share in American Activity—How Budget Is Provided For.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY A. J. WILSON.]

LONDON, April 8.—For a day or two our money market seemed about to become easy, and seven-day loans were negotiated at 3 per cent. It was a passing illusion, for the market is already on the up grade again, the Bank of England being still the master.

On Wednesday night I estimated the market debt to it was £5,000,000. This has been further reduced since until the amount now due is probaly not much more than half such a sum.

On Monday, however, the payment of the installment of "khakis," as the war loan is popularly called, is expected to again force borrowers to the bank, and it has been quietly intimated that should the demand prove heavy it would not lend under 4½ per cent, and may ask 5 per cent. The market therefore is uncomfortable, with a certain subcurrent of nervousness, and the fall in discount rates has been checked.

The discount on remitted bills was down to ⅝ per cent, with 3½ per cent as the quotation for paper to arrive, and it is now 3¾ per cent.

Sees No Ease Ahead.

I cannot see ease ahead, but will be thankful should we be able to hustle along for another two months without a 5 per cent bank rate.

Abroad the money markets are as stagnant as our own, but lately the German rates have exhibited a considerable disposition to recoil, Berlin and Frankfort having both shrunk about 1 per cent within the week, I am told, however, that this is as much a transitory phase as it is here and that the German banks and finance houses are compelled more and more to aid each other by the manufacture of accommodation bills, a sort of paper known here as kites. In fact, the foreign bankers fear the German money market more than any other on the continent. And one thing is plain, all of them are at the point which precludes the hope that they can come to our help should we require gold.

In this respect even Paris is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Its stock of metal is menaced and instant measures must be taken to protect it. Where indeed is a market to be found able to spare us a million without taking alarm for its own security?

Fears Another Rate Advance.

The Bank of England's recent step of creating nearly a million more of paper money has barely prevented us from being compelled now to discuss the probability of an immediate advance in its rate, but we shall have to contemplate this before long unless I am much mistaken.

Apart from the rebuffs from the seat of war happening so frequently as to dash all hopes of speedy peace, our fears regarding money keep us from developing any large popular speculation on the Stock Exchange. Prices go down when the market expects them to go up, and there is no wide volume of dealings in any department.

Next week's holiday is blamed for the prevalent stagnation, but this would have had no influence whatever over the business in your railway stocks, for example, had the public been in a mood to buy. It is by no means in this frame of mind, and, therefore, all the charming of Wall street fails to do more than to attract the gamblers, who step in to balance the recent spurts in prices of your shares, and have resulted in additions to the quantities your operators have had to import. Had we been easy in our minds we should have by this time been nearly joining in the play, and dreaming of the fair fortunes to be had for the picking up. With other departments it is just the same, except in that for copper shares, and it is really deserted by all except the professionals and a few belated bears, whom the French operators this week have been subjecting so effectually to the process known as pickling that the Tinto ordinary has been driven above 60. And with every advance the market narrows until the jobbers do nothing but grumble. Were the circumstances in other respects ordinary I should say a market thus situated must be near a collapse, but it is not prudent to prophesy anything about copper, beyond the vague assertion that when the smash does come it will play havoc with many fortunes.

How England's Money Is Raised.

You are not much interested in the details of our budget, and I shall not inflict it on your readers, but they may like to know how our unprecedented income of about £130,000,000 for the last financial year, which ended on March 31, was raised, or of its sources, in other words, and so I may mention that fully £109,500,000 of it came from taxation, the balance being the income from public services, such as posts and telegraphs. Suez Canal shares dividends, etc. Of taxation a portion of £61,354,000 was drawn from indirect and £48,183,000 from direct imposts, and of this indirect nearly £40,000,000 arose from drink, such as beer, spirits, and wine. Our customs revenue exceeded £24,000,000, all drawn from spirits, tobacco, tea, and coffee, with a minute amount from perfumes which are alcoholized, and are not worth the trouble of collecting save as a safeguard for our heavy spirit duties. In the limitation of objects taxed lies the secret of our prolific revenue, because the narrow basis of taxation, combined with the severity of imposts on the few articles taxed, insures cheapness of the commodities left free, and augments the spending capacity of the population. There lies the whole secret of British revenue prosperity, but the deficit for the last year is, none the less, about £140,000,000.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Flour—Receipts, 42,200 brls; exports, 19,900 brls; dull but steady. Winter patents, $3.65@3.90; winter straights, $3.45@3.60; winter extras, $2.65@2.80; winter low grades, $2.35@2.40; Minnesota patents, $3.70@4.00; Minnesota bakers, $2.85@3.00. Rye flour—Quiet; fair to good, $2.90@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.50. Corn meal—Quiet; yellow Western, 90c; city, 89c; brandywine, $2.25@2.30. Rye—Steady; No. 2 Western, 62c f. o. b. afloat; State rye, 57c c. i. f. New York car lots. Barley—Quiet; feeding, 44½c; malting New York; malting, 50@53c New York. Barley malt—Dull; Western, 55@65c. Wheat—Receipts, 66,000 bu; spot, steady; No. 2 red, 80¼c f. o. b. afloat spot; No. 2 red, 77¼c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¾c f. o. b. afloat, prompt. Options opened steady on prospects of bullish statistics on Monday, but were afterwards influenced by fine weather in winter wheat States and realizing. Closed steadier on firm continental cables at unchanged prices; May, 73¾@73 13-16c, closed, 73¾c; July, 73 9-16@73¾c, closed, 73¾c; September, 73¾@74c. Corn—Receipts, 48,800 bu; exports, 94,900 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 47¾c f. o. b. afloat and 47¾c elevator. Options, after declining a little at the start under liquidation, rallied later on a demand from shorts, stimulated by fair European acceptances at the seaboard. Closed steady and unchanged. May closed 45¾c; July closed 46¼c; September, 46@46¼c, closed, 46¼c. Oats—Receipts, 224,000 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 29c; No. 3, 28¾c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 29@30½c; track, white, 31½@33½c. Options, slow and nearly steady, closing steady and unchanged. May closed 29c; No. 2 white oats, May, closed 31c. Beef—Steady; shipping, 65@70c; good to choice, $6.50@7.00. Hops—Steady; State common to choice, 1899 crop, 6c; 1898, 7@9c; 1896, 13@13c; Pacific coast, 1899 crop, 4@6c; 1898 crop, 7@9c; 1899 crop, 1896 crop, 6c. Hides—Steady; Galveston, 20@25 lbs, 21c; California, 21@25 lbs, 21¼c; Texas dry, 24@30 lbs, 15c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, 24@29c; light to heavy weights, 20@25½c; acid, 20@22½c. Wool—Steady; domestic fleece, 25@32c; Texas, 65@68c. Coal—Steady to firm. Metals—Market steady; family, $12.00@12.50; beef iron, $20.50@22.00; nacker, $11.50@12.50; Pacific extra India mess, $18.50@22.00. Cut meats—Steady; pickled bellies, 7¼@8c; pickled shoulders, 6@6½c; pickled hams, 10¼@10½c. Lard—Dull; Western steamed, $7.05; April closed, $7.02½ nominal; refined, steady; continent, $7.35; S. A., $7.75; compound, 6¾@6¾c. Pork—Quiet; family, $13.25@14.75; short clear, $13.00@14.50; mess, $13.00@13.50. Butter—Barely steady; Western creamery, 18@21c; do factory, 16@18c; imitation, 17@19c; State dairy, 17@20c; do creamery, 19@21c. Cheese—Easy; fancy, large white, 12@12¼c; do colored, 12@13c; fancy, small, white, 12¾@13c; do colored, 13@13¼c.

Eggs—Firm; State and Pennsylvania at mark, 12½@13c; Southern at mark, 11@11¾c storage; Western, 12½c; Western, regular packing, 12@12½c.

Tallow—Steady; city [$2.00 per pkg], 5¼c; country [pkgs free], 5¼@5¾c.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet; prime crude, 33½@34c; do yellow, 36½c.

Petroleum—Easy; refined New York, $9.60; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $9.55; do in bulk, $6.30.

Resin—Steady; strained common to good, $1.70.

Turpentine—Steady, 50½@57c.

Rice—Firm; domestic, fair to extra, 4¾@6c; Japan, 4¾@4¾c.

Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 44@55c.

Peanuts—Steady; fancy hand-picked, 3¾@4c; other domestic, 2¾@3½c.

Coffee—Spot Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 7¾c; do jobbing, 8½c; mild quiet; Cordova, 9¾@14c. The market for coffee futures opened quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, and ruled inactive and featureless with a weak undertone in absence of all speculative support, until just before the close, when there was a rally, also covering following better late cables, small receipts at Rio and Santos, and the large warehouse deliveries in this country. The market finally steadied at net unchanged prices to 10 points higher. Total sales, 16,750 bags, including May at 6.65@6.70c; June at 6.65c; July at 6.75c; August at 6.80c; September, 6.90c; October at 6.90c; December at 7.20c; January at 7.25c; February at 7.30@7.35c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c. Molasses sugar, 3 11-16c. Refined, steady. No. 4, 4.65c; No. 5, 4.60c; No. 6, 4.55c; No. 7, 4.50c; No. 8, 4.40c; No. 9, 4.35c; No. 10, 4.30c; No. 11, 4.25c; No. 12, 4.20c; off A, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.95c; mold A, 5.40c; cut loaf, 5.55c; crushed, 5.55c; powdered, 5.25c; granulated, 5.15c; cubes, 5.40c. Trade active at steady to shade lower. Short supply this week, together with a strong provision market, stimulated values to a higher point, but the close on call business dropped off abruptly to a straggling room, week-evening up of accounts. Local shorts. New Orleans representatives and Europe bought the summer months on the call, but later neglected the market. The far months received scarcely any attention. Exceptia were fair, with predictions plentiful for continued liberal interior shipments from time to come. Southern spot markets were described as fairly active, but dull. The market for futures closed steady, with prices net 2@4c higher. Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 9¾c; middling gulf, 9¾c; sales, 600 bales, all to spinners. Futures closed steady; April, 9.30c; May, 9.30c; June, 9.28c; July, 9.27c; August, 9.18c; September, 8.40c; October, 8.10c; November, 7.90c; December, 7.86c; January, 7.99c; February, 8.00c; March, 8.02c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 72c; track, 72¼@73c; April, 71¼c; May, 70¼@70½c; July, 67@67¼c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 39c; track, 40c; April, 38¾c; May, 38¾c; July, 39¼c. Oats weak; No. 2 cash, 25¼c; track, 25@25½c; May, 25¼c; July, 24@24¼c. Rye steady; No. 2 cash, 56c. Flaxseed nominally $1.68. Pork steady; jobbing, $13.00 old; $15.50 new. Lard quiet; prime steam, $5.45; choice, $5.50. Lead steady, $4.35@4.37½. Spelter strong, $4.55@4.57½.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7.—Wheat and corn were easier and the former was lacking in all points of speculative interest. There were no developments. May closing at 68¾c and July at 65¾c. The demand for cash wheat was better than on any day this week. Millers were the buyers, elevators taking little. No. 1 Northern, 3@2½c over May; No. 2, 1c to 1½c under May; No. 3, 61¼@62c. Flour in fair demand and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 7.—Spirits turpentine, Firm at 53½c. Resin—Firms quote: A, B, C, D, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.70; I, $1.90; K, $2.00; M, $2.25; N, $2.50; W G, $2.60; W W, $2.75.

PEORIA, Ill., April 7.—Corn—Easier; No. 3, 40c. Oats—Quiet; No. 3 white, 28½@28¾c. Whisky—Firm on the basis of $1.23½ for finished goods.

TOLEDO, O., April 7.—Clover seed—Firm, unchanged; prime cash, old, $4.90; new, $5.20; April, $5.10; October, $3.05; No. 2 seed, $4.40@4.25%.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 2	16,112	108	32,137	16,177
Tuesday, April 3	2,432	1,580	16,787	16,115
Wednesday, April 4	11,011	203	21,319	15,127
Thursday, April 5	10,690	206	28,440	12,145
Friday, April 6	2,338	143	30,888	4,489
Saturday, April 7	200	30	24,000	5,000
Totals	44,983	2,462	153,719	64,053
Previous week	46,997	2,412	147,210	66,615
Cor. week 1899	44,004	3,075	140,003	66,598
Shipments—				
Monday, April 2	4,802		5,312	2,853
Tuesday, April 3	1,744	94	3,352	200
Wednesday, April 4	3,422	22	2,221	1,715
Thursday, April 5	3,554	54	4,499	185
Friday, April 6	1,722	26	1,570	88
Saturday, April 7	400		3,500	500
Totals	15,621	196	25,430	5,216
Previous week	18,814	129	25,739	6,611
Cor. week, 1899	13,249	47	17,810	4,500

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	45,000	153,700	64,000
Kansas City	31,100	56,200	15,400
Omaha	10,000	39,000	20,000
St. Louis	10,000	37,000	6,000
Totals	97,900	285,900	105,400
Previous week	107,400	293,000	103,300
Cor. week 1899	97,300	276,000	120,000

Average weight of hogs at four markets for the months mentioned:

	Mch. 1900.	Feb. 1900.	Mch. 1899.	Mch. 1898.	Mch. 1897.	Mch. 1896.
Chicago	232	228	232	228	231	231
Kansas City	210	218	208	211	216	232
Omaha	243	237	247	240	239	261
Sioux City	243	244	246	244	246	261

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 cattle, 82,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep, against 19,112 cattle, 32,137 hogs, and 15,107 sheep a week ago, and 20,820 cattle, 28,000 hogs, and 13,225 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the coming week are estimated at 46,000 cattle, 180,000 hogs, and 67,000 sheep, against 44,061 cattle, 128,652 hogs, and 68,451 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Eleven markets received 415,000 hogs last week, against 409,000 the previous week and 382,000 a year ago. Total at eleven points thus far this year, 6,081,000, or 156,000 more than a year ago, and 459,000 more than a year ago.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 130,100, against 121,200 the previous week and 100,100 a year ago. Armour packed 30,600; Anglo-American, 14,000; Boyd & Lunham, 6,500; Continental, 8,000; Hammond, 4,700; International, 7,300; Lipton, 3,800; Morris, 13,800; Swift, 24,000; Swift & Robbins, 10,000; and city butchers, 7,000.

Exporters bought 4,900 cattle here last week, largely at $5.10@5.20. Shipments were higher than the previous week, when they bought 3,500. The number exported a year ago was 6,500.

Last week's receipts of sheep included 10,600 consigned direct to down-town packers. The number received at the Stock Yards was about 143,100, making a total of 153,700, against 140,000 a year ago, when city packers received 10,300.

The latest estimated receipts of hogs at the Stock Yards for today are 25,000 to 30,000, and the week at 135,000 to 140,000. Most of the "wise heads" figured about 122,000 and 150,000.

In May and June, 1893, there were received at the Chicago Stock Yards 1,532,000 hogs, being the largest two months' record for cattle. For the same two months of 1893 only 980,000 arrived. The next expected receipts for May and June, 1900, will fall about 200,000 short of a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 226@260 lbs cost $5.45@5.47½, and 170@175 lbs, $5.45, the closing day of the week. Armour bought 5,300; Anglo-American, 1,800; Boyd & Lunham, 1,400; Continental, 1,300; International, 1,600; Lipton, 1,000; Morris, 900; and Swift, 3,000.

Combined receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis last week, 471,900, being the largest which Chicago received, 252,500, or 33,100 more than the other three markets combined.

Cattle—Receipts for the week were 4,000 smaller than the previous week and 1,000 larger than a year ago. On the 45,000, about 3,600 were Texans, against 3,500 the previous week and 1,800 a year ago. Prices averaged higher for the week. Native beef cattle closed 10@15c higher than a week ago. Texas cattle closed about that much higher. The better grades of native cows and heifers closed 20@40c higher than a week ago, and veal calves closed 50c@$1.00 higher. Feeding cattle closed 10@15c higher than a week ago. Native beef cattle sold during the week at $4.00@5.80, bulk $4.75@5.30; Straight Texas steers sold during the week at $3.90@5.05, bulk $4.40@4.80. Veal calves sold up to $7.25.

Hogs—Saturday's market was active at 2½c decline in prices. The closing values were 5c lower than the high time of the week. 10@12½c higher than a week ago, and $1.60@1.70 higher than a year ago. The market was comparatively steady, with 2,000 left in the pens. Buyers, however, figure on liberal receipts the first of next week, and street feeling is somewhat dull. Hogs sold at $5.45 than at any other price. Light grades showed the least decline. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.45@5.50
Selected butchers, 230@270 lbs	5.47½@5.55
Selected bacon, 150@190 lbs	5.40@5.50
Mixed grades, 180@200 lbs	5.40@5.52½
Heavy shipping, 250@350 lbs	5.40@5.52½
Heavy packing, 280@400 lbs	5.42½@5.55
Rough heavy grades	5.25@5.35
Poor to choice pigs	4.65@5.30

Sheep—Most of the 3,000 received on Saturday were sold to arrive, some of them being contracted two weeks ago. Buyers ignored market values. Nearly 1,000 Colorado-fed lambs sold on the market at $7.35@7.40, with 111-lb export sheep at $6.00. Woolled sheep quotable at $5.50@6.85, and shorn, $5.00@5.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 120. Supply light to test strength of market. Moderate supply this week strengthened values. All slaughtering classes are selling 10@25c higher. Heavy feeders and choice stockers steady, while plain kinds are 15@30c lower. Heavy native steers brought $4.75@5.45; light weights, $4.25@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.60@5.35; butcher cows and heifers, $3.25@4.75; canners, $2.50@3.25; fed Westerns, $3.75@5.00; Texans, $3.65@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Trade active at steady to shade lower. Short supply this week, together with a strong provision market, stimulated values to a higher point, but the close on hogs selling today at $5.40@5.50; mixed, $5.25@5.45; light, $5.25@5.50; pigs, $4.50@5.40. Sheep—Receipts for week, 15,000. Light run and strong demand caused a still further advance in prices this week. Muttons and lambs selling 10@15c higher, while muttons show 15@25c advance. Spring lambs brought $8.00@10.00; fed Coloradas, $6.85@7.05; muttons, $5.50@6.15; stockers and feeders, $4.50@5.25; culls, $3.50@4.50; clipped lambs and sheep about $1.00 per hundred lower than above quotations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; all natives; market nominal; native shipping and export steers worth $4.75@6.00; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.25@5.15; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.90@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $2.90@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c lower; pigs and lights, $5.30@5.40; packers, $5.25@5.45; butchers, $5.40@5.52½. Sheep—Receipts, 3,900; market steady; native muttons, $5.65@6.25; lambs, $6.25@7.50; spring lambs, $8.00; culls and bucks, $3.50@5.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady; native beef steers, $4.20@5.80; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; canners, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.70@5.00; calves, $3.50@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.80@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800; market shade to 5c lower; heavy, $5.27½@5.32½; mixed, $5.25@5.27½; light, $5.20@5.32½; pigs, $4.50@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.27½. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market strong; yearlings, $5.90@6.25; Western muttons, $5.75@6.15; stock sheep, $4.50@5.25; lambs, $6.50@7.15.

BOTH GAIN BY GAS DEAL.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PEOPLE'S AND OGDEN DISCUSSED.

Believed to Be Mutually Advantageous—Charges Against Vanderbilt Method of Handling Nickel-Plate Earnings Repeated—Trade in Wholesale Lines Keeps Up—Corn Leads the Speculative Markets and Advance Brings Prosperity to Farmers.

The arrangement by which the People's Gaslight and Coke company virtually gains the control of the Ogden Gas company, though technically that will be vested in friends of the former corporation, is believed to be a good transaction for both the parties in interest. The People's company obtains the ownership of its only real competitor in the city. There is no other gas company in Chicago with the exception of a small one in Cicero, which is of sufficient size to endanger the larger company's position. While the friends of the older company assume a new liability in purchasing the control of the Ogden company, the earnings of the latter are practically large enough to meet the fixed charges incurred in the acquisition. That removes it from the possibility of being an expensive burden.

The plan on which the transfer is arranged is a complex one, involving a number of intricate conditions. The present arrangement includes a renewal of the territory agreement which has been held by the Ogden company for some time, and under which it has kept from entering the districts occupied by the People's company. Other details of the negotiations are of an involved character and are not fully given out. Representatives of the two companies are at work on the final details.

One of the features in the situation is that the charter held by the People's company provides for $1 a thousand feet of gas, while the Ogden company's franchise fixes 90 cents as the price. This discrepancy will be overcome, but how is not known.

It is believed generally that the interests of both the companies are served best by an agreement of the nature of the present one. At one time a gas war seemed imminent, and it is probable that many people looked seriously to that as the end of the strained conditions between the two interests. That would have been disastrous to the finances of both companies. It has been the experience in other cities that a gas war once started is hard to stop.

Official announcement is looked for within a few days of the arrangements for purchase of the Ogden company. In this case, as in that deals of this kind, the affecting companies are accurately reflected in the stock markets that when the completion of the negotiations is announced it has no further effect on the securities of the company interested.

In their weekly market letter (A. O. Slaughter & Co.) refer again to their charge that the Vanderbilt interests are diverting earnings of the Nickel-Plate road to their other properties. They say:

"With all this improvement in the market Nickel-Plate securities, to which we have before adverted, have failed to respond to better conditions. With prosperity threatening the property on every side, with railways of far less importance, incomparably smaller volume of traffic, in much poorer physical condition and running through poor and thinly-populated territory showing large increases in gross and net earnings, Lake Nickel-Plate, under the management of interests whose aim is to divert earnings, makes no better return on the stock. At the same time the capacity of the road to handle freight is taxed to the limit. Here are two conditions not compatible nor explicable.

"It is imperative that legislation should be obtained looking to the protection of minority stockholders against the manipulation of a bare majority which may control a property in the interest of another and competing railroad. This would tend to safeguard the investments of the people and place a salutary check upon dishonest corporate management."

In the Wholesale Lines.

Not a word of complaint is heard among the representative wholesale lines of the city regarding the trade conditions as a whole. A review of the business of the week is a repetition of the claim made each Monday for a month that the present times are nearly ideal. The city has not experienced what might be called a business boom since the year began, but it is a question if any such period early in January has shown a falling off in the output of merchandise other than that properly chargeable to weather conditions. Interior districts of blockade from various causes have now and then interfered with the country movement, but with the removal of these conditions the normal has been restored and the aggregate volume built up to an altogether satisfactory figure. Jobbers find the field somewhat more than ordinarily active. These conditions are more marked in paints and oils than in many other lines. The demand for these materials in country districts where building operations are on a much more extensive scale than for years past is without limit to the extent or character of this work being done throughout the agricultural sections. The general trade in paints has proved to have been vastly broadened out by the prevailing high price for corn, about the only grain showing this result, and the farmers are generally holding the crop for $1 a bushel. Many of this season's purchasers of paints and oils have been quick to see that the holders throughout the corn belt generally have been sufficiently free sellers to bring about a material advance, but the line next most affected is that of paper, which is in decidedly good demand in a general way from the various sections. The same is true of the whole grocery list, in which sales are in large volume. About the only exception to a satisfactory condition is sugar, and this is not sufficiently pronounced to be noticed by the consumer.

The leather markets continue steady, with an easy tendency. In its weekly review the Iron Age says: "Buyers, as a rule, continue to ignore the rises of material for future delivery, have again retired temporarily from the market. Their difficulty is due in part to the temporarily of widely published newspaper reports that a break in the iron markets was imminent. Notwithstanding a high degree of excitement, the finished prices are as firm as before. The settlement of the machinists' strike by the agreement to grant the demand has not yet had its full effect upon the market, except in the stove trade, and its beneficial effects are in a manner counterbalanced by the unfavorable reports in the building trades in various Western cities April 1. Despite these unfavorable conditions, the general situation is a healthy one, and the common expectation is that when the labor troubles are at rest a notable expansion in trade will appear."

Strong Showing by Corn.

Corn was the big market of the week on the Board of Trade, the chief feature early being the great increase in outside buying. Investors seemed to come at last to the conclusion that at 38@38¾c a bushel was a cheap commodity bound to show a big profit, and all started in at once to take the long side of the market. On Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday—Tuesday being a holiday—the pit was flooded with buying orders, and the volume of business was enormous. Prices materially steady, with 2,000 left in the pens. Buyers, however, figure on liberal receipts the first of next week, and street feeling is somewhat dull. Hogs sold at $5.45 than at any other price. Light grades showed the least decline. Quotations follow:

Bulk of sales	$5.45@5.50
Selected butchers, 230@270 lbs	5.47½@5.55
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Sheep—Most of the 3,000 received on Saturday were sold to arrive, some of them being contracted two weeks ago. Buyers ignored market values. Nearly 1,000 Colorado-fed lambs sold on the market at $7.35@7.40, with 111-lb export sheep at $6.00. Woolled sheep quotable at $5.50@6.85, and shorn, $5.00@5.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 120. Supply light to test strength of market. Moderate supply this week strengthened values. All slaughtering classes are selling 10@25c higher. Heavy feeders and choice stockers steady, while plain kinds are 15@30c lower. Heavy native steers brought $4.75@5.45; light weights, $4.25@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.60@5.35; butcher cows and heifers, $3.25@4.75; canners, $2.50@3.25; fed Westerns, $3.75@5.00; Texans, $3.65@4.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Trade active at steady to shade lower. Short supply this week, together with a strong provision market, stimulated values to a higher point, but the close on hogs selling today at $5.40@5.50; mixed, $5.25@5.45; light, $5.25@5.50; pigs, $4.50@5.40. Sheep—Receipts for week, 15,000. Light run and strong demand caused a still further advance in prices this week. Muttons and lambs selling 10@15c higher, while muttons show 15@25c advance. Spring lambs brought $8.00@10.00; fed Coloradas, $6.85@7.05; muttons, $5.50@6.15; stockers and feeders, $4.50@5.25; culls, $3.50@4.50; clipped lambs and sheep about $1.00 per hundred lower than above quotations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; all natives; market nominal; native shipping and export steers worth $4.75@6.00; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.25@5.15; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.90@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.40@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $2.90@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market 5c lower; pigs and lights, $5.30@5.40; packers, $5.25@5.45; butchers, $5.40@5.52½. Sheep—Receipts, 3,900; market steady; native muttons, $5.65@6.25; lambs, $6.25@7.50; spring lambs, $8.00; culls and bucks, $3.50@5.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, April 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady; native beef steers, $4.20@5.80; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; canners, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.70@5.00; calves, $3.50@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.80@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800; market shade to 5c lower; heavy, $5.27½@5.32½; mixed, $5.25@5.27½; light, $5.20@5.32½; pigs, $4.50@5.35; bulk of sales, $5.25@5.27½. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market strong; yearlings, $5.90@6.25; Western muttons, $5.75@6.15; stock sheep, $4.50@5.25; lambs, $6.50@7.15.

WORK ON WISE MEMORIAL

HEBREWS OF CHICAGO MEET IN HONOR OF LATE RABBI.

Plan Is to Raise a $500,000 Fund for the Cincinnati College Founded by the Theologian—Dr. Stolz, Dr. Hirsch, and Professor Small Address the Session at Isaiah Temple—Canvassing for Necessary Funds Will Begin at Once.

Hebrews of Chicago began last night their part in the work of raising $500,000 for the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, founded by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, who died recently.

The conference of American rabbis a few days after the death of Dr. Wise decided to ask the Hebrews of the country to raise $500,000 for the college. The request was made also that memorial services be held. Services were held generally throughout the United Sttaes yesterday and on Saturday. The Hebrews of Chicago united in a service conducted at Isaiah Tempie by Dr. Joseph Stolz. Among the rabbis who participated were Dr. Hirschberg, who was a pupil under Dr. Wise; Dr. I. S. Moses, Dr. A. Norden, Dr. B. Felsenthal, Dr. E. Schreiber, and Dr. A. J. Messing. Dr. A. W. Small of the University of Chicago was present as the representative of the university, Dr. Harper, who had been invited, having started for Europe.

Dr. Stolz Delivers a Eulogy.

Dr. Stolz, who also was a pupil under Dr. Wise, delivered a eulogy, in which he dwelt at length upon Dr. Wise's work. He said that Dr. Wise had left Europe on account of the persecution of the Jews, and came to this country, expecting to find more tolerance. While he found less persecution, he found much prejudice, and in the early '50s his struggles were hard. Dr. Stolz said Dr. Wise was a reformer, and began his work of reform at his first charge, in Albany, where he introduced family pews, organ, and choir with women's voices. This caused such an outcry against him that his life was endangered for a time.

He spoke of Dr. Wise's work as a writer and speaker in defending the faith of Israel, and said he aroused such antagonism that "he wrote with the pen in one hand and the sword in the other." He referred to the necessity of training rabbis, and the benefit of having an institution with the advantages that money can bring—a good library, a good laboratory, and the best teachers in the world.

This institution, Dr. Stolz said, will be a national one, and $500,000 he regarded as a small amount for the Hebrews of the United States to raise for such a purpose.

In introducing Dr. Small Dr. Stolz said they had extended an invitation to Dr. Harper, "a man who possesses a magnet that draws cash."

Dr. Small told his audience that he regretted much the inability of Dr. Harper to speak at the meeting, as he has done more than any man in the United States, not of Hebrew descent, to aid in the study of Hebrew and the literature of the language. Dr. Small dwelt on the necessity of having a well-equipped university for the training of rabbis. He said the world today demanded that a theologian be a man who is able to defend the "truth" creed, which he said was a creed in which the object was that truth be sought and, if possible, be expounded. Such a man, he said, needed the training to enable him to do what the scientific world demands, and he must be one educated in every direction.

Dr. Hirsch Urges Generosity.

Dr. E. G. Hirsch followed Dr. Small. He referred to the fact that he had crossed swords with Dr. Wise many times, but expressed his love for him, and said he was a man who was above considering any one who differed with him as a person moved by any except honest motives, and that he treated his antagonism with fairness. Dr. Hirsch dwelt at length upon the needs of a university, and urged the Hebrews of Chicago to raise the $500,000 here to make it possible to move it from Cincinnati to this city.

No appeals were made for funds, but this week the rabbis of various congregations will call upon their members and ask for contributions.

DEFEND BOARD OF TRADE RULE.

Members Deny Milwaukee Charge of Bad Faith in Adopting Measure Against Dividing Commissions.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade defend the action of the board in prohibiting the division of commissions with members of other exchanges. They regard as hasty and uncalled for the passage of a resolution by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce charging the board with bad faith in adopting such a rule. There was a disposition, they say, upon the part of the Chicago board to favor outside exchanges in the division of commissions, but legal difficulties prevented carrying out such a policy.

Representatives of various exchanges over the country at a meeting in Chicago two months ago discussed the question of commission rules. Milwaukee people claim that the conference recommended the division of commissions between the members of different exchanges. The Chicago traders deny this statement. They admit that the matter was discussed, but contend that no recommendation was made, for the reason that some of the exchanges represented would not consent to it.

"I do not understand that any definite action was taken by the conference on that question," said Luther W. Bodman. "The different exchanges could not agree upon a uniform rule, and consequently no recommendations were made. It was the consensus of opinion that whatever Chicago did in the matter would have to be done on its own responsibility. Under the old practice it was possible for a firm by securing a membership in some of the cheap exchanges to secure a division of commissions from the members of the Chicago board and thus enjoy all its advantages without being subject to its discipline. Under the new rule business has been established on a much firmer basis."

F. G. Logan said that he was one

GOOD VICTOR OVER EVIL.

R. A. WHITE ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SALVATION.

Affirming, in His Sermon, the Inevitability of Penalty for Moral Disobedience, He Declares It Improbable That Any Man Always Will Choose Unhappiness—Duration of Punishment for Transgression—Contrasts Calvinism and Universalism.

"Evil is incidental, good fundamental. Evil is the wrong use of that which, properly used, brings good into the world and peace and happiness. The essential, the eternal, persistent principle is the good, the true. Good is mightier than evil."

In these words the Rev. R. A. White yesterday at Stewart Avenue Universalist Church summed up the difference between Calvinism and Universalism, whose consideration had formed the substance of his sermon on "The Last Argument Against Universalism." Divine love, he said in beginning, is essential to justice and justice demands punishment for evil. He continued:

"Evil is the result of broken laws, whether consciously or unconsciously broken. Universalism rests on the scientific doctrine of the inevitable relation of cause and effect. Break any law of your being and punishment follows, at once or slowly but inevitably. The ministry of love may modify but cannot save from punishment. The salve may soothe the wound, but pain is inevitable in the healing. Punishment, therefore, is inevitable. No ecclesiastical plan of forgiveness, no shibboleth of church or priest can rescue the sinner from his just punishments. God himself cannot save a sinner from the natural result of disobedience to eternal laws.

"Is this punishment endless? It is a purely speculative question. The proposition can neither be disproved nor proven. It is only a balance of probabilities. First, the trend of the universe is toward good. Unless the individual is annihilated by death or otherwise he must forever remain in the sweep of these progressive forces, both in this world and the next. Second, it is to be noted that the good is self-perpetuating, evil is self-destructive. Right life brings happiness, sin brings unhappiness and unrest in increasing ratio. That any individual will will to do evil throughout his existence is to assume that he chooses unhappiness forever. The probabilities seem to lie in the direction of a final choice of good. Under progressive laws and forces it is improbable that man will always choose to choose that which brings increasing pain and unhappiness.

"Universalism is the philosophy of social salvation, of optimism, as well as a hope of individual regeneration. Calvinism debases hope and makes the age-long struggle for the salvation of the race an impotent struggle against conditions inexorably fixed from the beginning. Universalism is therefore the religion of social hope and courage. The struggle against evil is not hopeless."

THREE VIEWS OF RELIGION.

W. M. Salter Considers the Strength of Orthodoxy, Liberalism, and the Ethical School.

"Why does orthodox religion make men more earnest than liberal religion?" W. M. Salter asked yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, and answered:

"Because at bottom it has a more earnest view of life. It has a deep sense of the contrast between good and evil and of the contrasted issues of good and evil doing. It demands a judgment of the world and a new order of things. Liberalism is too easy-going, too apt to take life as it finds it and to think that things will come out right anyway. Liberals are generally reasonable, enlightened, but often without a deep moral life.

"Ours is an ethical rather than a liberal society. What we aim at is to be a voice of conscience in the community. We wish to say once more to men: 'Wash you, make you clean.' We wish to hold up once more the ideal of a righteous social life. We wish to make men choose the good and to rid them of the illusion that things will ever go well till they do choose. We wish them to condemn the world that now is and demand and create a better."

NAMES ENEMIES OF CHICAGO.

David Beaton Says They Are Want of Civic Spirit, Dirt, Disease, Vice, and Lawlessness.

The enemies of Chicago, the Rev. David Beaton said yesterday at Lincoln Park Congregational Church, are "want of civic spirit, dirt and disease, vice and lawlessness." He affirmed that the Christian patriot should regard his city as the opportunity for the best service, and continued:

"The civic spirit is so absolutely dead in all of us that we have come to look on the city as miners look on the hole out of which they get wealth. Make this place to live a noble life in, but to get out of its grime and dirt riches enough to make up to leave it and forget all about it. The politicians give us no civic issue, the churches no higher ideals. We are indifferent and selfish.

"The city should express our joy in our labor; that is, it should be clean, and beautiful, and artistic. Yet your visitors tell you to your face it is filthy, its streets and alleys are polluted with dirt. They breed disease and death and poverty. Where is the sign any Chicagoan loves his city as a Florentine loved Florence, a Scotchman loved Edinburg, or a Jew loved Jerusalem?

"We make a great profession of religion, but we are not realizing the city or God in our own city. Look at the character of our amusements—low, sensual, vicious! Look at our open, flagrant gambling hells and houses of vice! Look at our sweatshops, and look at our industrial war!"

QUALITATIVE VALUE OF MAN.

Dr. H. W. Thomas Pays Tribute to the Nobility of Mothers, Teachers, and Honest Toilers.

Preaching on "Man and the Universe" yesterday at People's Church, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas said:

"Down in our world of the material, we associate and measure values by quantity; men are estimated by what they have, more than by what they are; those who own big farms and blocks of buildings or large amounts of money are called great, and so are nations with vast armies and navies.

"But the only real wealth is that of mind and heart; there can be no real greatness but that of good men. It is not a question of much or little property, but of moral purpose. The mothers and teachers who pour out their lives over cradles and in schoolrooms that the world may have better men and women; the honest toilers in coal mines, in shops and fields and stores and offices, stand before heaven as noble, compared with those who grow rich out of the profits of other men's labor, or the scheming politicians, who speculate, trade, on the honor of a country and the rights of the people."

PASSING OF CHURCH CREEDS.

J. H. O. Smith Says They Are Yielding Not to Assaults but to Growth from Within.

"What Are Creeds For?" was the topic of the Rev. J. H. O. Smith's prelude last night at Union Christian Church. He implied that some creeds need revision by saying "the best remedy for the creeds is to enforce them," and asked:

"Is an interpreting organism needed? Has a human creed ever made more plain or simple the truth as revealed in the Bible? If a creed has more terms as a test of fellowship than are set forth by the word of God, it contains too much; if it is deficient, if it contains exactly as much, no more, no less, than the Bible, why not leave the statement of the faith of the church where Christ left it—in the New Testament?

"The Roman Catholic must have his Pope, the Protestant his assembly, the Christian Scientist Mrs. Eddy to interpret the truth. No one can object to the expression of views on the part of any of these, but when they undertake to close the case for all time and to fix the limitation of investigation the creed becomes as fallible as its human authors. The creeds are breaking down, not from attacks from without, but from growth within."

FALLOWS ON "THE RICH FOOL."

Bishop Arraigns Corporate Greed, Franchise Grabbers, Venal Aldermen, and Supine Citizens.

In his sermon on "The Rich Fool" Bishop Fallows said last night at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church:

"The covetous man, the one having a morally unlawful desire of the property of another, whether of his possessions or of the labor he can render, is both an idolater and a fool. He does not cease to be both when he joins himself with other men in a corporation and enriches himself through corporate action by overworking and underpaying the laborers in its employ. God never lets a man escape the just consequences of his responsibility.

"If the New Testament term of fool is applied by necessary inference to a man who obtains by bribery a municipal franchise which is estimated at a million of dollars, and then in five years sells it to a trust for five millions, what term shall be used to denote the men who sold out the city's interests for what they may have personally received, and for which the city itself received practically nothing. And what shall the citizens be called who permitted such a procedure? Thrice-mocked fools the latter are."

OBSERVANCE OF PALM SUNDAY.

Special Music Programs in Catholic and Episcopal Churches—Services for the Week.

Palm Sunday was observed in all Catholic and Episcopal churches of the city yesterday with special music programs. In many churches of other denominations appropriate music was sung. Decorations with palms were general.

In the Roman Catholic Cathedral parts of the "Matthew's Passion," by Alfieri, were performed; at the Holy Family Church in Twelfth street the Third Mass in D, by Haydn, was sung. Faure's "Les Rameaux," was introduced in several churches, mostly during the offertory. The blessing of the palms, one of the features of Palm Sunday in all Catholic churches, drew crowds of worshipers.

Beginning with Thursday there will be special services with music every day in all Catholic churches until next Sunday, when Easter will be celebrated in the customary manner. Excellent musical programs have been selected for the services of Holy Week and Easter Sunday.

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CHICAGO'S FAVORITE WHEELS, HIBBARD, Munson, and Rambler, cheap or easy terms; wheels taken in trade; second-hand wheels from $4 up; 28x1 1/2 clincher, $2.50; double tube, $5 per pair; guaranteed $4.50 pr.; guaranteed single tube $3.75; unguaranteed $2.75; cheapest place in Chicago for sundries and other tires. Call sale this week. PHALIN, BENNETT & CO., 69-71 E. 31st-st. Open evenings.

ROSE'S BICYCLES, THOR HUBS, FAUBER hangers, clinch tires, etc., $40. Frames, $5; cut down, $3. Exp't repairing. 153 La Salle-st., rear.

UTOPIA BICYCLES, $20; $3 DOWN AND $1 PER week; send for catalogue. T. E. MAHONEY & CO., 67 Washington-st., fourth floor, near State.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN AMERica; the $75 CARLISLE, $40; same old place. BROWN-LEWIS CO., 263 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHICAGO PIECE GOODS HOUSE DOING AN elegant business in woolens and tailors' trimmings; the owner, on account of entire business on account of having too much other interest to attend to, its customers are throughout the Western States; party to buy must be good for outstandings of not. Amount required, $50,000 to $100,000. The concern owes no debts whatever. Location good. Address F R 912, Tribune office.

SPECULATE BY CHARTS—
Big opportunity in these active markets; large profits assured; this method readily learned by reading DAILY BUTTS' WALL STREET LETTER; 50 pages; 37 chart illustrations; 7th edition just out. Mailed on receipt of 10 cts. in stamps. LEWIS C. VANRIPER, publisher, 11 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 32-room stone front steam heated hotel, finely located; rent $100 monthly; long lease; roomers and transient; clearing $250 monthly; same party 8 years; reason death in family; particulars.
GOLESON, Tacoma Bldg.

GENERAL MGR. WANTED FOR BRANCH supply store by wholesale house; firm highest standing; $5,000 cash required; salary and interest $3,500 first year; 5 year contract; state experience. Address F L 626, Tribune office.

OFFICIAL POSITION WITH WHOLESALE gen'l mdse. firm to an active ground inside man with $1,000 to $10,000; salary $200 month and 25 per cent on interest; closest investigation. Address F L 627, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe store in town of 2,000 inhabitants; stock will invoice about $4,000; rent $10,000; ill-health cause of selling. Address H. BACHELOR, Peoria, Ill.

FINE CONFECTIONERY & CIGAR STORE on West Side; 4 nice, large living rooms; rent $15; clear you $50 month; $200 takes it. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 710.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 TO INCREASE LIVE manufacturing business; An investment; silent or active interest; no agents need apply; this is a rare opportunity. Address N 603, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF owner, house and lot, with prospering saloon business, situated on East North-av.
MISCAMPBELL & CO., 1471 Center-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL DRESSMAKING STORE; best location in city; living rooms; plenty work; lease to 1901. 40 Dearborn-st., R. 32.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; BARGAIN; $1,500; invoice $4,000. A. C. MILLS, Nauvoo, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE or lots; hotel and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, $51 S. Madison-st.

FOR SALE — CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD furniture; good as new; cheap. 3483 La Salle-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LETTER PRESS, 32; ROLL TOP desk, $11; flat top desk, $6; office partition, $1 per foot up; safe, $10. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

OFFICE DESKS AND CHAIRS, TYPEWRITER cabinets, letter files; bargains; lowest price in the city. STAFFORD BROS., Steinway Hall.

FOR SALE—LARGE, ELEGANT FOUNTAIN and floral case. Address F 707, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN; 1 SET 8 DESplaines, near Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—BUTCHERS' OUTFIT; A BARGAIN; good as new. 3250 State-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND POOL TAbles; rented tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 288 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

PHARMACIST—REGISTERED, SINGLE, FROM the country; state salary; give references. Address G J 19, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—FOR LEADING trade paper; good opening for energetic man of good address; references required. Address N 848, Tribune office.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED, for a high-class publication; a permanent and paying position to right party; state experience and reference. Address K 611, Tribune office.

COUNTRY SALESMEN—"WAR IN SOUTH Africa"; big money. W. F. BAUM & CO., 840 Root-st., Chicago.

FIRE INSURANCE SOLICITOR—SOMETHING new. Call 221 Rialto Building.

MAN—ENERGETIC AND EDUCATED; SALARY or guaranty; call 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Bldg.

PAINT SALESMAN—WISHING A GOOD SIDE line; paying a liberal commission; small samples. Address F 841, Tribune office.

SALESMAN AND SOLICITOR—FOR TERRItory outside the city; experienced man in commercial, building and loan or insurance lines preferred; state fully age, experience, references, etc.; only first-class men need apply. Address J 342, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — AN EXCELLENT OUTSIDE salesman wanted; must be well acquainted, of good impression, and influence; steady employment and large remuneration to the right man. Apply today at any time. 92 La Salle-st., Suite 7, Merchants' Bldg.

SALESMAN—MAN OF CHARACTER AND ability as salesman, to represent a large corporation; must furnish first-class references as to ability and integrity; good salary to the right man. Address F L 616, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OF BUSINESS ABILITY TO AS-sociate himself with a large corporation; good salary and commission; high-class business and good men only need apply; references required. Address F L 615, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SPECIAL MAN FOR SPECIAL work among special people on a special proposition. Address W. L. SQUIRE, Toledo, O.

SALESMAN—IN TAILOR SHOP, WHO CAN trim windows; city references. HENRY KAUFMAN, 122 E. Randolph-st.

SALESMAN—WHO CAN SELL HIGH-CLASS tailoring at popular prices on satisfactory terms; liberal arrangement. Call 311, 167 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—IN EVERY TOWN TO SELL FINE shoes to consumer. CARSON SHOE CO., Chicago.

SALESMAN—I CAN PLACE A GOOD SALESman in a position worth $20 a week.
McCULLUM, R. 304, 67 Clark-st.

SALESMAN—NEAT, WELL DRESSED; GOOD offer. Bond Jewelry Co., 171 E. Madison-st.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC, IN EVERY TOWN in the United States, to take orders for our guaranteed made-to-order clothing at $7 per suit up; big salary and gentle work; write for particulars. HAMILTON WOOLEN MILLS CO., 221 Market-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED, SPECIALTY men who want good territory with new, reliable house; experience in line not necessary to make it a success; bond required. Address J 537, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED CHIcago tea, tar, and spice jobbing house, a few more first-class salesmen; state age, territory, experience, average sales, salary or commission expected. Address F L 503, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — AND SOLICITORS—EXPERIenced, to sell garments made to measure from $6.50 up; will pay salary and commission. Crown Tailoring Co., 268 Fifth-av.

SALESMEN—A SPLENDID SIDE LINE FOR good men; sells to all lines of trade; pocket sample; $5 to $20 com. on each order. SPENCER, 702 Madison-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—TWO BRIGHT YOUNG SALESmen to start out at once; salary and commission. Address F 840, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE SPECIALTIES; fine side line; used by all merchants; sample free. Model Mfg. Co., Box 1, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—FIVE GILT-EDGE, CAN FIND steady work at high wages selling the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes. 67 Clark, R. 304.

SALESMEN—SIDE LINE FOR TRAVELING men in everywhere; dry goods trade; pocket samples; $25 weekly. National Co., 56 Fifth-av.

SOLICITORS—HIGH-GRADE; THE "HISTORical Encyclopedia of Illinois" is the only authentic and up-to-date history of the State; four years in preparation; ably edited; just published; more profusely illustrated by pens and people; several thousand topics of standard value for office, library, and home; strong seller; attractive proposition. Munsell Publishing Company, 366-368 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS—FOR ADVERTISING; NORTH Side Business-Men's Association, 145 N. Clark-st. Call 9 to 9 p. m.

TAILORING SALESMAN—CITY OR COUNTRY, to sell suits and overcoats to measure; salary or commission; elegant sample line. Address Crown Tailoring Co., 268 5th-av., 3d floor.

TRAVELERS — COMMERCIAL, TO TAKE ADvance Metal Polish as a side line; commissions are large; it is of every day use in store, factory, office, and household; every household will order every week to the income of a salesman without interfering with his regular lines. Address for testimonials and terms to salesmen, Advance Chemical Mfg. Co., 208 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TRAVELING SALESMEN — FIRST - CLASS, with established trade, to represent a local wholesale clothing house in the Northwest, Missouri, and Iowa; correspondence strictly confidential. Address C 636, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—TO READ TO STENOGRAPHER EVENing; man-servant must be good, accurate reader; state age. Address F 821, Tribune office.

BOYS—$5 PER WEEK AT HOME EVENINGS and Saturdays, selling a novelty; cash prizes to hustlers. Send 10 cents for samples and particulars. Russell-McAllister Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOYS—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO sell best 20c butter on market. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 E. Randolph-st.

Trades.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER—FOR MEASURING pants. Apply to Continental Tailoring Co., 220-228 Adams-st., 8th floor.

BUSHELMEN—FIRST-CLASS.
SIX LITTLE TAILORS, 78 Madison-st.

COAT MAKER—AND BUSHELMAN—WEEKLY or piece. Apply to M. LEVINE, Mich. City, Ind.

CUTTERS—TEN EXPERIENCED, WHO UNderstand the use of block patterns; high salary and steady position. The Globe Tailoring Co., "Tailors to the Trade," Cincinnati, O.

GOOD COAT AND PANTS MAKER—ONLY first-class man need apply. PATT BROS., St. Joseph, Mo.

LADIES' TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIenced men; good wages. MATTHEWS., 264 Madison-st.
RAMBLER SALESROOM.

MAN — ENERGETIC, 25 TO 35 YEARS, WITH experience in spring bed factory, to go outside the city; also draftsman about same age, experienced in iron and brass business; state experience and give reference. Address R 163, Tribune office.

METAL PATTERN MAKERS—FOR PATTERN work on lathe and bench. Apply Foundry Dep't, Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

SHOWCASE MAKERS—TWO GOOD. 61 DEARborn-av. GOEBEL & DIESNESS.

TAILOR—ALL ROUND MAN; UNION WAGES; first shop. JOHN B. BANKS, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

TAILORS—ON LADIES' GARMENTS; HIGHEST PRICES PAID TO FIRST-CLASS MEN. APPLY AT 8 A. M. DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, 8TH FLOOR, STATE-ST.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

TAILORS—ON LADIES' GARMENTS; FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY. APPLY DRESSMAKING DEPT., 8TH FLOOR, STATE-ST., MARSHALL FIELD & CO., RETAIL.

TAILORS—GOOD COAT MAKER; INSIDE; steady job. 606, 59 Dearborn-st.

TAILORS—BUSHELMEN; STEADY WORK ALL year around; good wages. 22 East 43d-st.

TAILORS—TWO GOOD MEN ON NEW AND OLD work; at once. 3214 Cottage Grove-av. Brodsky.

TAILORS — 3 FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS; good wages paid. 300 E. 55th-st.

Agents Wanted.

HUSTLING AGENTS—TO SELL OUR M. & M. arc lamp; squals electric arc in brilliancy; cost 1/4 cent per hour. MARTIN & MOREHEAD, 57 W. Washington-st., Chicago.

AGENTS AND GENERAL AGENTS—OUR knife and scissor sharpener sells in every family. Send 10 cents for sample and prices. BENSON & CO., 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR OUR safety haiters; 800 gross sold in one State in one year; used by U. S. government; send for terms. Baker Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

"20-IN-1" SHIRT BOSOM, ENTIRELY NEW; 20 changes; complete, stylish fronts; no laundry bills; lightning seller; sample free. Bryan Co., Sole Manufacturers, C. 246, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, STREET MEN—WE have some "good things" to sell. Call or write. BENSON, 1219, 153 La Salle-st.

AGENTS—NEW BYSTROM AUTOMATIC GASOline lamps; elegant sample lamp, $3. 84 Washington-st.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION; $25 daily guaranteed; 4 new patents every body uses; sample free. Braham Mfg. Co., B 2005, Cincinnati.

$100 MONTHLY—NEW PATENT; METALIC bread boards; sample free. H. FORSHEE, Cincinnati, O.

BOOKS GIVEN AWAY. NEW PLAN. LIBERal terms for fast selling books. Free copies. Agents wanted. Danford Pub. Co., 56 5th-av.

AGENTS — FOR ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, plants, etc.; suitable for parlors and hall decoration. 1239 Michigan-av.

AGENTS — WE HAVE THE BEST SELLER ever brought to Chicago. Need 6 more men at once. L. S. Denison Co., 333 Manhattan Bldg.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE NEW $10 COLUMBIA talking machine; $1 down and $1 per week. 605 W. Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR 14-K. GOLD filled watches in every town; entirely new plan. A. & P. Watch Co., Suite A1111, 126 State-st.

WANTED — BRIGHT BUSINESS-MAN AS agent for Kenwood automatic water heaters; splendid opportunity; references. H 478, Tribune.

STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH WEEKLY IF you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Mo.

AGENT WANTED — GOOD COMMISSION; money-maker. Call, ULLERY, 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN—WOMEN—EASY, CERTAIN, and permanent thing; commodity, 630 Caxton Bd.

AGENTS WANTED—THE KINNEY KOOKING Kabinet; sells on sight. 1506 Manhattan Bldg.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—OUR GREAT "CAMPAIGN" BOOK, entitled "Splendid Deeds and Living Issues," is now ready. President McKinley, W. J. Bryan, Archbishop Ireland, Samuel Gompers, and many others write on American expansion, trusts, civil ownership, etc. Both sides of these questions are ably presented. This is the book the people want; send for free outfit and full particulars at once. J. L. NICHOLS & CO., Naperville, Ill.

SOLE AND HEEL PROTECTORS (PATENT pending) preserve shoes years; elastic, nolseless, invisible, indestructible; far outwears rubber heels and iron plates; permanently attached by any one to any shoe; unprecedented sales; exclusive territory given; $10 to $25 daily; outfit and samples, prepaid, 10c. N. Bradley Co., 2215 Kenton-st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW; JUST ON THE market; sells at sight wherever telephones are used; it's the Holbrook telephone desk; agents making $5 to $10 a day; sells for $2. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given; send for descriptive circular. THE HUGHES COMPANY, 224-225 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO TAKE COUNTY agency in every county in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, for the new Safety Carriage and Wagon Wrench." New. No competition. No capital required. A big seller. Write for proposition. Address H. W. WELCH, 325 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pens and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 9, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—$25,000 DISTRIBUTED among those guessing nearest to the population of the United States by census of 1900; first prize, $15,000; send 10 cents for stamps for particulars. Agents'

...DING AND LODGING.

South Side.

...-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED, UN... rooms; excellent table; new manage...

...IGAN-AV.—ROOMS, BOARD; TICK... uals; steam heat; home cooking.

...HINGTON-AV.—FRONT AND SIDE ... board; modern house; near L. C.

...GAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM; LAKE ... best rooms and table, refs.

...IGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; ... rooms; reasonable charges; day board.

...HIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ... board; running water; table board.

...HIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED ... board; day board solicited.

...HIGAN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED ...ve and single rooms, with board.

...IGAN-AV.—DELIGHTFUL FRONT ...l other rooms; good board; references.

North Side.

...BORN-AV.—2 NEWLY FURNISHED ...irable location; good board; reason...

...INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS ...or two, with board; no moving.

Hotels.

...OLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.— ...s to city; steam heat, electric light, ...vice; cuisine and accommodations first... ...ephone Oak. 192.

...ARIO, N. STATE AND ONTARIO-...-class family and transient hotel; spe... on to families wishing to stop a short ... city. GEO. P. HALLOCK, Prop.

...S HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.— ...two and three, also single. Also private ... 1038 South L. F. ORCUTT.

...HOTEL RUSH AND OHIO-STS.— ...ingle and en suite; first-class private ...prices moderate. Tel. North 977.

...HORE HOTEL, DEMING-PL., LIN... —Private location in city; rooms en ...gle; rates reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

...-COMFORTABLE, MODERN, STEAM ...ith hot and cold water baths; $2 each; ...erating accommodations in the city; ...nutes to business center by steam; fare ...ENEY BUILDING.

...THOMPSON, Pro., 6109 Wentworth-av.

...-WOODSTOCK, APARTMENTS AND ...w. cor. Wabash-av. and 28th-st. are ... South Side elevated; single rooms or ... furnished or unfurnished; excellent ... $5 per week. Apply at building or to ...

...-COMFORTABLE ROOMS, SINGLE ... $ Eldridge-ct., near Michigan-av.

...1967 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT... ...ned rooms; gentlemen preferred.

...-1836 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR ...very convenience; table board if desired.

...-247 MICHIGAN-AV., NICE ROOM; ...family.

Miscellaneous.

...ANT WE HAVE DESIRED LIST ...ANT ...irable part of city; time and car ...e? fare saved. Betah Co., 189 LaSalle

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

...—MODERN HOUSES— ...MENT—30-foot lot, detached house; ...n on south side; sunlight in every room; ... library in enamel, console in parlor, ...brary large and fine sliding door, ...orth end of dining-room; on second floor, ...room in front, with 3 other bedrooms; ...throughout; FURNACE AND LAUN... ...IN CELLAR.

...OVELAND-AV.—25-ft. lot, fine stone ...ront; 8 rooms; bath; hot water heat; ...ern; large reception hall; mantels in ... bookcases built in library; 2d floor ...rooms and bath; one bedroom and ...basement; with separate stairway leading ...upper hall; wineroom and all other nec... ...nveniences; and fine laundry.

...ppointment. ...SOUTHARD, R. 611, 115 Dearborn-st.

...-3522 MICHIGAN-AV.

...ICE—Modern, brown stone, 13 extra ...rooms, hot water heat, east front; barn. ...possession.

...AN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, ... TRUST DEPARTMENT.

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...AN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, ... TRUST DEPARTMENT.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LES TOURS.

Cor. 44th-st. and Ingalsina; all new & 7 room flats; steam heat; hardwood floors, and tapestry hung entrances; finest in Chicago; rent $35 to $52.50.

...MILES BUILDING.

Cor. 55th-st.-blvd. and South Park, overlooking the park and near L road station; 5 and 7 rooms; steam heat, hardwood floors; rent $28 to $40.

...Calumet-av., 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors; $25 to $30.

...Champlain-av., 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat, hardwood floors; rent $25 up.

...Indiana-av., 4 and 5 rooms; hardwood floors, steam heat; $25 to $32.50.

...Wabash-av., 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, hardwood finish; rent $18 to $25.

...Wabash-av., 4 and 6 room flats; steam heat, hardwood finish; rent $25 up.

...Drexel-av., 5 rooms, steam heat, hardwood floors; $25.

...cor. Indiana-av. and 55th-st.-blvd., cor. 6-room flat, new; hardwood floors and finish, steam heat; very desirable.

...Vincennes-av., 2d floor, 8 rooms, modern; $50.

BERKELEY.

N. w. cor. 42d and Berkeley-av., 5, 6, and 7 rooms; steam heat; every modern convenience, hardwood floors, etc.; rent $27 to $35.

...SUNNYSIDE TERRACE.

...E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. S. LOUDENBACK & CO., 95 Dearborn.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

THE FURNITURE OF A 7-ROOM FLAT NEAR Wicker Park, for cash; rent paid to May 1. Immediate possession given. Address N 859, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL AND SEE US.

OVER ONE HUNDRED

NEW SPRING STYLES

IN

COVERT TRAPS,

BASKET PHAETONS,

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CANOPY TOP ROAD CARTS,

HACKNEY CARTS,

GOLF WAGONS,

POLO AND HIGH-BACK

EXTENSION TOPS,

STANHOPE BUGGIES,

VICTORIA CARTS,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

THEY ARE ALL

HANDSOMELY DESIGNED,

PERFECT WORKMANSHIP,

AND MODERATE PRICES.

C. P. KIMBALL & CO.,

316, 318, MICHIGAN-AV.

N. B.—Also a large stock of second-hand carriages in fine condition for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE RUNABOUT and an elegant trap; both have rubber tires; the best city make; up to date in every respect, and have had such slight use they would readily pass for new; also fine harness and one of the best large family horses in the city. Address M 949. Apply coachman at barn, 3251 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT SHETLAND PET PONY outfit; the pony is handsome, young, sound; welchs 450 pounds; gentle for ladies or children; also fine cart and harness to match. Private barn 3251 Michigan-av.

BARGAIN—TOP AND OPEN DELIVERY, GRO... cery, laundry, bread, milk, and candy wagons; surreys, buggies, harness, robes, etc.; painting and repairing; cash and monthly payments. 3250 State-st. C. C. HUTT.

JUST ARRIVED—LATEST STYLES GOLPERS, breaks, park, depot, and road wagons; new phaetons, top buggies, runabouts, etc.; all warranted; new; welcomed. CORNEAU & CO., 381, 383, 385 Wabash.

FOR SALE—3-GLASS LANDAU, NEARLY new, double harness made. C. P. Kimball, Cost $350; good as new; will give bargain. 4246 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE YOUNG FAMILY OR BUSINESS horse; weight 1,150 pounds; free, prompt driver; leather or rubber-tire Stanhope and harness; nearly new; sell cheap. 2909 Wabash-av.

FORTY HORSES FIT FOR ALL USES, broughams, Tenabouts, goddards, landaus, buggies, etc.; will sell cheap. Palace Livery, 638 43d-st.

LIGHT RUBBER-TIRED ROCKAWAY AND light road buggy, Kimball make; bargain. 75 35th-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST CHESTNUT ROAD horse in city; sound; 6 years old; speedy and lady can drive him. 194 35th-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—GOOD BUSINESS RIG; horse, buggy, and harness; must be cheap. Address F 721, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RUBBER-TIRED EXTENSION brougham; also stanhope. 2634 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DEPOT WAGON, GODdard, and phaeton, bargain. 1458 Wabash-av.

$165 TAKES MY VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE —true 2:40; 16 hands. Rear 3151 Wabash-av.

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DR. KINGSTON HANNAH—M. D., GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND. Not connected with any other down-town office.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 52, THIRD FLOOR. Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women, which are treated by me PERSONALLY by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home for ladies remaining under my care. Special attention given to CONFINEMENTS. Also tumors, cancer, misplacements, chronic inflammation successfully cured WITHOUT the use of the knife. Letters receive my personal attention. Consultation advice and consultation free. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 2.

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Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positively guarantees cure of all ailments and diseases of women. No matter what stage of gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken, without operation or danger.

NO CURE Private accommodations for ladies NO PAY needing our personal care, safe home before and during confinement with kind and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 79 to 85 MADIson-st., Chicago—We cure blood poison, nervous debility, and all diseases of men. NO CURE, NO PAY. Hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10-12 only.

STRICTLY PRIVATE—

BEST MEDICAL SERVICE.

Home for ladies before and during confinement; regular physician in attendance. Terms moderate. DR. W. Adams-st. Telephone 951 Adams.

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...S. 87½ ...GE-ST., 3D FLOOR.

Skillful, scientific treatment of diseases of women. Relief guaranteed in the most complicated cases.

WOMEN, DR. BRINEY, LADY'S PHYSICIAN. CURE Diseases, obstetrics, confinements, etc. $10. Private hospital. 270 W. Adams-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris Female diseases; private home; success guaranteed.

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IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST.—ELEgant private home for ladies in delicate condition; personal attention given all cases.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 34 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician. Hours, 6 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

LADIES TREATED FOR 45 BY DR. BRINEY at 195 State-st. Suite 304. Consultation free.

MRS. M. KUMPFER, 2700 INDIANA-AV. takes confinement cases.

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MISS NETTIE, CLAIRVOYANT, WILL BE AT 525 W. Lake-st. Flat A; permanently located.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FREE; PATENTS; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS., 103 STATE-ST., 8TH FLOOR. OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

$1 CASH AND $1 A WEEK FOR A 14-KT. filled case, warranted 25 years, with fine 15-jeweled Elgin movement; have every modern improvement; this is an exceptional watch for the price; watch delivered on 1st payment. STRELITZ BROS., wholesale jewelers, 2d floor, 167 Dearborn.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property, in large or small quantities; fairway along property. Apply to Lessee, HENRY WALKER, 207 Cooma Bldg., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—ELEGANT 6 AND 8 room flat; steam from building. Also 11-room stone front; modern; steam heat, laundry, etc. N 525, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER WASHINGTON AND Franklin (200 ft. Washington), to be sold by Master in Chancery, Jeremiah Leaming, at Real Estate Board, Apr. 27, at 11 o'clock; upset price, $30,000; absolute. For full information apply to LOESCH, HOGG & HOWELL, Rooms 304 and 306 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT—TO GOOD TENANTS, 3-story stone front house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; 540 E. 44th-st.; best location in Chicago; east of Grand-blvd.; 2 blocks from Alley L railroad; open 10 to 12; 2 to 5. JOSEPH CAHILL, Owner, 3737 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A FINE 10-ROOM House, 540 E. 44th-st., 2 blocks from Alley L; all modern improvements, electric lights, etc. Apply on premises or of owner, J. CAHILL, 3720 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER WASHINGTON AND Franklin (200 ft. Washington), to be sold by Master in Chancery, Jeremiah Leaming, at Real Estate Board, April 27, at 11 o'clock; upset price, $30,000.

FOR SALE—ONE FLAT, ONE 3 FLAT BLDG., Monroe-av., nr. Midway; first-class construction throughout; well rented; perfect light. J. C. Dunsperger, 1st floor, 164 Adams-st. Res. 4 Iverson Pl. River-st.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONALLY FINE 3-FLAT building in Woodlawn, strictly up to date. Will trade for improved residence or store property. JINNEY & SANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE, 3 FLATS, 7 rooms; steam; electric coolers; Kimbark-av., near 61st; rental $1,428; price $12,500. SILKENAT, 6144 Monroe-av.

FOR SALE—$9 PER ON STEWART-AV., NEAR 37th-st.; corner, size 78x187 ft. Apply to J. WM. HOWARD & CO., 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MY 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, 4544 Forrestville-av.; 50 feet; choice location. A. L. SONERS, 201, 109 Jackson-blvd.

FOR SALE—3007 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN stone front, 11 rooms. Apply on premises; family leaving city.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY MODERN, detached home, with 8 rooms, look at 4735 Lake-av.; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 8-room house; lot 40x163; the most desirable property in Woodlawn. Inquire of owner, 381, 383, 385 Wabash.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 3-STORY AND BASEment, modern, new, 8 rooms; $5,500. B 706, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—

New houses in Austin just nearing completion. 2 blocks from station of Lake-st. elevated road. Thoroughly modern in every respect, and finished to suit the most exacting taste. They contain 8 rooms. Priced $2,500 to $5,500, on agreeable terms. They can be seen and appreciated when seen.

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FOR SALE—BERWYN BARGAIN—BEAUTIful new, very complete, extra choice 9-room house; finished oak trim, hardwood floors throughout, combination fixtures, tiled bathroom, open grate, sideboard, large porch, splendid shade; lot 50x146, next East Ridge-av. station; 20 minutes of steam and electric transportation; can deliver for $1,900 less than will reproduce. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st. Res., Berwyn.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OAK PARK—A modern 9-room residence and barn, oak, cherry, and Georgia pine finish, 3 bathrooms, hot water, gas, and electric lights; located on one of the best improved streets. Address N 524, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—

LA GRANGE, a beautiful little home with large lot, near 5th-av. station; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms to responsible party. Inquire of JAS. B. GALLOWAY,

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FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE—FINEST home in LaGrange. In block south of depot; corner lot, 176 frontage; electric light, steam heat, and all modern improvements; if exchanged want 2-flat building; cash balance easily improved; price $21,000. Address F P 348, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE PRETTIEST HOME IN Wheaton. $5,500, value $7,500; 9-room cottage, bath, hardwood floors, blue stone walks; barn, garden. HARRISON, 37 River-st., 24 floor.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON HARvey Park, worth $50 a front foot; a reasonable cash offer accepted. W. MOCKLER, 313 S. Harvey-av.

FOR SALE—CAN'T BE EQUALED: BARGAIN; 7-r. modern house, Berwyn; improved street, cement walks; $2,400; only $2,000; must go. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st., R. 523.

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FOR SALE—HOMES AT PALOS PARK—1-ACRE lots on wooded hills, plateaus, $100; $10 cash, $1 monthly; fare 13c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle.

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FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS, MINN., IA., Dak., Neb., Platte Valley. Will go in my car, our next excursion April 3d. A. A. BROCK & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAND ABSOLUTELY FREE IF you join our Colonization project now; offer limited. Address K 607, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—FACTORY BUILDING, 44X200, three stories, new, including three acres; town 7,000, depot, R. R. switch; no saloons; no labor unions; no strikes; 1-3 cost; will bear closest inspection; Address J 212, Tribune office.

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WANTED—EQUITIES, ALL PARTS OF CITY, for good vacant.

OLIVER & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 STORE AND FLAT building near Humboldt Park for vacant or improved.

HERBERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD RESIDENCE on W. Jackson-blvd., a fine 3-flat building; 6-7 rooms, west of Ashland-blvd.; paying 8 per cent net on investment. Address B., 6351 Monroe-av.

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GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

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We have a very large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. LAWRENCE & HOPKINS, 167 Dearborn-st.

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MAKE SMALL SECOND MORTGAGES AND any size first mortgages. R. 221, 146 La Salle.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent, without commissions, attorney's fees, or charges for papers. SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.

Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.

Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.

The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.

ROBE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBURban real estate REPAYABLE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Amount of payments made to suit borrower.

Every payment REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST, and payments can be made in advance, interest ceasing the day of payment.

Borrower has privilege of paying principal at any time without extra interest.

The monthly reduction in interest makes the rate in the end LESS THAN 4 PER CENT.

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4 PER CENT MONEY—

On choice real estate,

with privilege of prepayment.

Prompt inspection.

HENRY H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY from 4 to 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

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$200,000 TO LOAN—

South Side loans made in 24 hours. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 97 Washington-st.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT ON CITY OR SUBURBAN VACANT OR IMPROVED; prepayment privileges; NO DELAY. EDGAR A. BANCROFT & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

If you hold good steady position and desire loan on your own signature, call; everything strictly private call and see us. Very low rates and easy payments. We purchase good notes and make first or second mortgages on real estate.

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MONEY ADVANCED FOR SALARIES—SALaried employes of good character can obtain accommodations at much less cost and embarrassment than has heretofore been possible by applying to John Mulholland, R. 306, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, contingent and distribution policies discounted 6%; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZ, 1511 Fine, 71 La Salle-st., R. 818. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE only; no indorser or mortgage required. BEST TERMS. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowments, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6%; int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO RELIABLE SALaried men; loans based upon your personal responsible credit; long established and reliable firm. Eagle Loan Co., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE—

No indorsers. No publicity.

No security. Easy payments.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS. 1504 Unity Bldg.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without publicity; confidential treatment; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments. NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., R. 315, 218 La Salle.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. LOAN ASSOCIATION, 1622 Masonic Temple.

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MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on

EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.

ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.

No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It will be your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.

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ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000 on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts. We pay value of usable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.

MAIN OFFICES OF

THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.

West Side Branch Office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

CHICAGO FINANCE CO.,

85 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304.

START WITH A GOOD RESOLUTION.

GET OUT OF DEBT.

If you have a number of debts scattered about get ANY NATURE WIPE THEM ALL OUT. GET OUT OF THEM—MAKE A NEW AND CLEAN START. Better to owe one concern than many, especially if you deal with a company that will live up to every promise it makes—one that will make a contract to suit you, and easily carried out. Money loaned in large and small amounts on FURNITURE, PIANOS, MERCHANDISE, SALARIES, or OTHER SECURITIES.

Persons momentarily embarrassed, who desire above everything else to avo

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

This store is opened for business at 8 a. m. and is CLOSED at 5:30 p. m.

Easter is but six days away, and each of our depts. is beautifully prepared for it.

Each and every one is "RIGHT" in "*stock*"—in "*great varieties*"—in "*charming novelties*"—in "*original ideas*"—in "*exclusive articles*," and emphatically and beyond all question "RIGHT IN LOWEST PRICES." Never before has this entire store, with each of its many great floors, been so *thoroughly complete* as a great shopping headquarters *for the whole great purchasing public of Chicago.*

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Initial showing of the daintiest ideas of the season. Exquisite novelties in handsomely-trimmed Parasols—striking styles in Coachings, including our *exclusive* "Automobile"—Parasolettes—Entoutcas—and pretty Sunshades for Misses and Children.

The collection is, as usual, of great beauty and variety. Prices $2.50 to $150 each.

Easter Petticoats.

Street Skirts in the new pastel shades, lace and ribbon trimmed and appliqued beauties for evening toilettes. Our new spring lines of Organdy and Dimity Petticoats are ready—the latest foreign fashions among them.

Petticoats of heavy, rustling taffeta silk with deep accordion plaited flounce, narrow pinked or hemmed ruffle on edge—finished with dust ruffle—**$7.50.**

Others of similar style, of finer silk, in all the newest colorings, at $8.75 and $10.00.

5,000 Summer Pillows. *4th floor, State-st.*

1,000 of these, 18x18 inches, covered with India cotton, Bagdad cloth or Madagascar fabric and Java print, at **25c**

1,000 22x22 in. filled with silk floss (silk floss is a vegetable growth from the Pacific Ocean islands, odorless and absolutely sanitary) covered with Texas cloth, Merut prints, 75c each.

1,000 22x22 in., floss filled, covered with washable Java print, one ruffle, colors, blue and white, green and white, and red and white, at $1.00 each.

1,000 22x22 in., floss filled cover, with embroidered denim, colors, blue, green and red, at $1.25 each.

1,000 24x24 in., floss filled, covered with Bagdad cloth, with 3 inch plain skirt, at $1.25 each.

Sheets and Cases.

A special offer—very low prices on sheets and cases of the well-known light-grade "Pequot" cotton.

"Pequot" sheets.		"Pequot" cases.	
2½x2¾,	70c	50x40½,	17½c
2½x2¾,	65c	45x38½,	15c
2½x2½,	60c	42x38½,	14c
2x2¾,	60c	2nd floor, State St. & basement.	
1¾x2¾,	55c		

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This department possesses many attractions for those desiring pretty and inexpensive Draperies, Furniture Covers, Couch Covers, Portieres and similar house-furnishings. The lines of each are very strong and the prices the lowest quoted.

Bagdad Stripe Portieres, in fine colors, fringed top and bottom, $4.25 and $4.75 pair.

Silk Finished Tapestry Portieres, with cord edge, $4.75 pair.

And an endless variety of silk mixed and Cotton Portieres, in all the richest and best colorings obtainable.

Bagdad Stripe Couch Covers, 60 in. wide, with fringe on ends, only, $2.75.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 6 to 10 pairs of a pattern, 50 in. wide, 3 yds. long, 75c, $1 and $1.25 pair and up.

Many smaller sizes, as low as 25c pair.

The Cotton Drapery Section is particularly attractive. There are Silkolines, best quality, daintily figured, for comforters and light drapery, at 12½c per yard.

Printed and Plain Burlap, for inexpensive hangings, 17c yard.

Plain Denim for floor coverings, drapery and furniture and pillow covers, 18c yard.

Figured Denim and Cretonne, for bed drapery and loose furniture covers, 20c yard.

Bagdad and Daghestan Cloths for Oriental drapery, etc., 18c, 25c and 35c yard.

Inexpensive Furniture Covering, heavy, closely woven, tapestry and damask, many reproductions of imported woolen and silk fabrics, 75c yard and up.

Imported Art Muslin, fine, closely woven material, heavier than silkoline and lighter than cretonne, very desirable for chamber curtains, bed spreads, valances, etc., 18c yard.

Easter Ribbons.

These items are part of a purchase made by our wholesale house of the entire stock of a certain manufacturer. The regular values named below are exactly true. You can estimate the saving to purchasers.

A complete stock of white, heliotrope and violet Ribbons, so much in demand for Easter and confirmation purposes.

20c yard—3½, 3¾ and 4-inch Fancy Taffeta Plaids, Satin Plaids, Corded Taffetas, Checked Taffetas, Hemstitched Taffetas and Corded Satin in several styles—regular value 25c and 35c.

25c yard—5-inch Hemstitched Taffeta, Mousseline, Taffeta, Plain Taffeta in a good assortment of colorings—regular value 35c and 50c.

4¾-inch Fancy Taffeta Satin Stripe, several styles—regular value 45c.

4½-inch Corded Taffeta with polka dot and fancy plaids in lace effects—regular value 45c.

4-inch Brocaded Taffeta Lace Effect, Brocaded and Corded Taffeta—regular value 40c.

3½ and 3¾-inch Fancy Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Corded Taffetas—regular value 30c and 35c.

35c yard—4, 5 and 6½-inch best quality Bayadere Roman stripe Ribbon—regular value 80c, $1.25 and $1.50.

5½-inch Satin and Taffeta—regular value 75c.

5-inch Taffeta Persian Border—regular value 75c.

4-inch Fancy Persian Satin Border—regular value 75c.

3¾-inch Hemstitched Satin, with fancy border—regular value 60c.

4-inch Hemstitched Taffeta Fancy Border—regular value 60c.

50c yard—6½-inch Soft Finish Taffeta in a good assortment of colorings, for collars, belts and millinery purposes—regular value 85c.

5½-inch Novelty Satin and Taffeta—regular value $1.00.

5½-inch Fancy Warp Printed Taffeta—regular value 80c.

5¾-inch Taffeta, with warp printed satin stripe—regular value 80c.

4¾-inch Satin and Taffeta, in white and cream—regular value 75c.

Easter Veilings.

Unquestionably the finest assortment ever shown by any one house in America.

Specially imported Novelties are here this week in Fashioned Veils, as well as Veilings by the yard. Prominent is the Complexion Veiling, with velvet beauty spots—and plain and Tuxedo meshed Veiling, with and without chenille dots.

Special—to close—Veilings that were $1.00 and $1.25 yard, now ***48c.***

Veilings that were 50c and 75c, now ***25c.***

Easter Jewelry.

Conspicuous among the special features of our jewelry department for Easter are ***the diamond display and the solid gold jewelry sale,*** both of which we continue this week. We show very large assortments of beautiful novelties at the lowest prices quoted anywhere.

Fancy jeweled Rings—solid gold—very special, 95c, $1.95, $2.90, $3.90, $6.90.

A lot of solid gold, fancy jeweled Hatpins, Brooches, Cuff-buttons, etc., very special, $1.15 up.

Turkey Dusters,

made expressly for us, that are finer and softer than the ostrich dusters of today.

Turkey Ruffs—made from the softest turkey feathers, all hand split and of selected white feathers; made especially for fine bric-a-brac and highly polished woods, ***$1.45.***

Fancy Turkey Picture Dusters—made of very soft selected feathers, 95c.

12-inch Dusters—made of wing and tail feathers, 45c; same with extension handle, 75c.

12-inch Dusters—made of 100 all tail feathers, 75c; same with extension handle, 95c.

12-inch Dusters—made of selected spotted and all black feathers, 95c.

Special Janitor Dusters—made of 200 all tail feathers, $1.45.

Old Colonial Furniture Polish will restore the old surfaces and preserve the new.

4-oz. bottle, 25c; 8-oz. bottle, 50c; 12-oz. bottle, 75c.

Third Floor Annex. Ready for Easter.

Glass—The largest and most varied assortment of glass Vases for flowers, etc., to be seen anywhere in this country, ranging from the single flower tube, in fine blown glass, at 25c each, to the tall (54-inch) trumpet vases for American Beauty roses, etc., and from the small cut glass violet holder to the large and beautiful samples of the glass cutter's art, of which we have many exquisite examples.

Of the large trumpet vases spoken of above we have just unpacked, a large shipment in art green and plain clear glass of the following sizes:

30-in high, $7.50 each
36-in high, $9.00 each
42-in high, $12.00 each
48-in high, $15.00 each
54-in high, $20.00 each

Some new and pretty shapes, in all sizes, green and clear flint glass, 50c to $4.25 each.

China—Luncheon Services, in new open stock patterns, will be the feature in this section during the week. Several very effective designs are displayed in red and green bands with gold treatment; the pieces include: Cups and Saucers, Coffee Pots, Teapots, Sugar and Cream Sets, Pudding Dishes, Marmalade Jars, Salad Bowls, Berry Bowls, Jelly Dishes, Sandwich Trays, Coffee Sets, Tete a Tete Sets, Chop Sets, etc.

All are excellent value and moderate in price.

Lamps—The extraordinary bargains in Fine Table Lamps advertised last week have attracted much attention. There are still many rare values offered in high-grade, hand-painted lamps, and globes, domes, etc. These goods have been marked, irrespective of cost, specially for this sale, and such values have never before been offered in this city.

A unique display of Lamp Shades, in silk, paper, brass, bronze, plain, hand-painted cathedral glass, and other materials—the newest shapes, colorings and decoration.

Pictures—Some highly decorative Gravures, color'd and black and white; with quarter-sawed oak frames complete; good value at $2.75—for $1.50 each.

Carbon photographs of Murillo's celebrated "Madonna and Child" from the Dresden Gallery; good value at $3.00—for $1.50 each.

The balance of a large line of unusually attractive subjects in Passepartouts; size 7x9, 8c ea.; 8x10, 12c ea.

We do all kinds of mounting and framing in our own workrooms.

Bric a Brac—To facilitate the selection of small Easter offerings we have arranged separate tables of choice articles suitable for gifts, such as Vases, Flower Holders, Candlesticks, Ring Trays, and many other useful and ornamental objects, at $1.50, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each.

Also a table of small, interesting, Tinted Bisque China Ornaments from 25c to 65c each.

Another novelty for Easter decoration which is proving exceedingly popular, viz.: Japanese imitation of Plum and Apple Blossoms, artistically made on natural branches, can barely be distinguished from the genuine and are much more lasting.

Basement China—Two patterns in good, strong English Dinner Ware from the Old Hall Pottery, Staffordshire; for general use and wear there is none better; the colors are blue and brown.

Plates, 5c, 8c and 10c each.
Sauce Plates, 5c each.
Soup Plates, 10c each.
Individual Butters, 3c each.
Meat Platters, 15c, 36c, 45c, 61c and 96c each.
Oval Dishes, 26c and 35c each.
Sauce Tureens, 85c each.
Tea Cups and Saucers, 12c each.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, 14c each.
Cream Jugs, 17c each.
Sugar Bowls, 35c each.
Covered Vegetable Dishes, 79c each.

8th floor.

Dressmaking

Opening Days.

Today, Tuesday and Wednesday our collection of models from our own artistes and the fashion makers of the world will be on exhibition.

Also a showing of exclusive materials, trimmings, etc., surpassing any previous display made by these depts.

In connection with this opening, will be a grand display of Fine Laces, Lace Robes and Trimming Novelties. 8th floor.

New Ideas in Colored Silks.

Handsomely embroidered silk Waist Patterns; the embroidery is for the front collars and cuffs. There are no two alike and each one is put up in a separate box. These should appeal directly to those who desire exclusiveness.

The New Embroidered Taffetas in neat designs, three toned effects, are shown for the first time, and are particularly desirable, being a radical change from the ordinary novelty, and with just enough pattern to make them different from a plain article and not too pronounced; price, $1.25 yd.

Remarkable Attractions in Novelty Silks. We put on sale this morning about 500 lengths, running from 3½ yards to 15 yds., in a large variety of styles and colorings. We forbear quoting comparative values, but leave this to the judgment of the customer, who will admit they are exceptional worth at ***$1.00 yd.***

White Silks are very much favored this season, and we append a list of various articles which can be purchased for

$1.00 yd.

Crepe du Chine	Lace stripes
Embroidered Taffeta	
Satin Liberty	Cogwheel Taffeta
21-inch Pure Dye	Taffeta
27-inch India	Twisted Cords
27-inch Foulard	Cord and Faconne
24-inch Surah	Duchesse
Tricotine	Mascot, etc., etc.

We also draw special attention to the two widths, 24 and 27-inch White Foulards, so extremely popular; price, 85c and $1.00 yd.

Foulards: Our elaborate showing of novelties in Foulards has drawn forth the highest encomiums on account of their style and individuality, noticeably the Cashmere, Persian and Oriental borders. The Foulard Robe in the graduated designs is also a leading novelty. A splendid collection of exclusive ideas and designs at 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.

Basement: 20,000 yards of Novelty Silks, comprising Checks, Plaids, Satin stripes, Cords, Poplins, Bengalines, etc. ***50c, 65c, 75c and 85c yd.***

The values we show at these prices will at once commend them to a discriminating public.

Spring Underwear.

Attractive prices on seasonable weight garments for men, women and children, in basement department.

Women's Jersey Cotton Union Suits, high neck, short sleeves, also high neck, no sleeves; special value at 25c.

Women's Jersey Balbriggan Vests, ecru, neatly trimmed, high neck and short sleeves, high neck and long sleeves, 25c. Drawers to match, ankle or knee lengths, at 25c each.

Women's Jersey cotton Vests, low neck and no sleeves, good quality, white and fancy stripes, 12½c.

Children's Union Suits, Egyptian cotton, ecru, well made, perfect fitting, all sizes, 25c each.

Men's genuine French (made by Mau hauffee) Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers, double-gusseted, regular lengths; also "shorts and stouts"; special price, all sizes, 50c each.

Men's natural gray, medium weight Shirts and Drawers, well made, splendid value, at 50c each.

Fancy Goods. *2d floor, annex.*

Dainty and artistic Easter gifts and many articles particularly suitable for parting presents to friends leaving on an ocean voyage.

Steamer Pillows, Thread and Needle Cases, Money Bags, Traveling Cases, etc.

Stamped Linens—24 inch, very fine Linen Center Pieces, worth 50c, at 15c.

Stamped Doilies, all sizes, worth 15c and 25c each—at 5c.

Easter Finery for the Little Ones.

Dainty little Christening Caps in fifty different styles; of silk, with fine laces, beading and ribbon; of mull trimmed with laces, footing and ribbon ruche—50c upward.

Long Coats of Bedford Cord, round collar, two deep ruffles, fancy braid trimming, $2.50.

Walking Coats of Bedford Cord, square sailor collar, 5 rows satin ribbon, deep ruffle, silk embroidered edge—ages 6 mos. to 2 yrs.—$2.85.

Walking Coats of White Pique, deep, round cape, two embroidered insertions, embroidered ruffle, turnover collar, deep embroidered ruffle, $4.50.

Pique Reefers, deep round collar, one embroidered insertion, deep embroidered ruffle—ages 6 months to 3 years—$1.45.

Reefers of Bedford Cord, square sailor collar, ruffle trimmed, with satin ribbon and fancy braid—ages 6 months to 2 years—$1.75.

Infants' Hats in 10 different styles, straw crown, mull brim and large mull bows, trimmed with ribbon or lace—$1.50.

Give the Baby an Afghan for Easter.

Heavy White Pique Afghans, deep embroidery ruffles, 95c.

White Pique Afghans, wide embroidered insertion in Point, deep embroidery ruffle, $1.25.

White Pique Afghans, embroidered beading and ribbon, wide embroidery ruffle, $1.50.

Special orders executed in a department formed for that purpose—customers' own ideas carried out at moderate cost.

Corsets.

Our "Sonnett" Corset in white coutil and black Italian cloth; bias cut, gored hip, double side steels; medium low bust; lace and ribbon-trimmed; $2.50.

Special $1.00 Corsets of pretty batiste and coutil in pink, blue, violet, gray and white; lace and ribbon trimmed; short, medium and long; $1.00.

Boys' Washable Kilt Suits.

Our sales on these little suits have increased greatly since their introduction in our department several years since.

Today, we put on sale about 25 dozen Boys', and 2-piece, Washable Kilt Suits (sizes 2½ to 4), in light and dark Percales, Linens, Crashes, with colored collars, and White Pique.

With them, we include the balance of the samples recently advertised and several lines of regular stock, worth up to $4.50 and $5.00.

Every suit is a bargain. Early buyers get the best selection. Suits worth up to $4.50 and $5—special at **$1.50.**

Summer Furniture.

An early showing on the 7th floor. (State-st.) Porch, Lawn and Interior Furniture for summer homes.

Old Hickory Chairs and Rockers, Tabourettes, Settees, Couches, Tables, Sewing Seats and Lawn Vases—made from selected second growth white hickory saplings. No furniture so well adapted and serviceable for use on porch or lawn.

Chairs at $1 and up.
Rockers at $1.50 and up.
Send for our illustrated catalogue.

A large stock of high grade Rattan and Willow Furniture at moderate prices. Large Rattan Comfort Rockers at **$2.95.**

Large, comfortable Chairs and Rockers, with maple frames, double cane seats and backs, at popular prices.

Lawn Settees in red, green and antique finish, made in 4, 5 and 6 foot lengths.

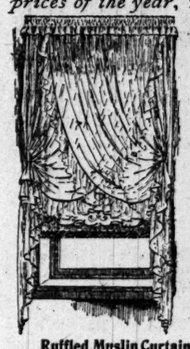
Castile Soap—Special

Genuine Imported Castile Soap, made by E. Conti & Figli, of Leghorn; in 3½-lb. bars; at these *special low prices:*

500 bars, white, at **40c.**
100 bars, green, at **30c.**

Lace and Muslin Curtains, 12th Annual Sale.

We open the second week with a stock fully equal to supply all expected demands. The April prices are *the lowest prices of the year*, not only on a few styles and patterns held out for leaders, but on *every* pair of lace and muslin curtains and on *every* yard of lace and muslin curtain material.



April Prices.

Brussels Lace Curtains, 117 styles, at $3.25 to $100.00 pair.
Renaissance Lace Curtains, 106 styles, at $3.85 to $125.00 pair.
Arabian Lace Curtains, 45 styles, at $5.50 to $100.00 pair.
Cluny Lace Curtains, 22 styles, at $3.50 to $15.00 pair.
Swiss Tambour Lace Curtains, 20 styles, at $4.00 to $8.25 pair.
Irish Pt. in white, ivory or ecru, at $2.00 to $18.00 pair.
Lace Panels at $1.50 to $35.00 each.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 150 styles, at 35c to $6.50 pair.
Tambour Muslin Curtains, 28 styles, at $1.25 to $4.85 pair.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains in plain effects, pin dots, small dots, medium dots, large dots, stripes, sprigged effects, bow knots, some with insertion and edging to match.

We claim that ruffled muslin curtains of our own make are superior to all others. Last season our workroom produced twelve thousand pairs. The lengths are 2½ yds., 3 yds., 3½ yds., 3½ yds.; the widths 24 in., 30 in., 36 in., 40 in., 45 in., 50 in.; the prices, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $2.85, $3.25, $3.85, $4.50, $4.75, $4.85, $6.00, $6.85, $7.20, $7.25, $7.50 and $8.00.

Colored Dress Goods.

The ten sections of our Dress Goods Dept. present a rare panorama of dress goods style. The foremost in attractiveness is Section No. 1, in which are unfolded the beauties of the French novelties and the clinging Summer materials. A tour of the ten sections gives one a glimpse of the entire fabric field of 1900, and also gives some idea of the splendid values we offer at **75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25** and **$1.50.**

Basement: The first great transfer of the season from main dept. to basement. "Odd" pieces and "broken lines" of 54-in. Imported Goods that sold at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, and French satin stripe Challies in splendid designs and colorings, all on sale today at closing prices.

50-in. and 54-in. imported Suitings, 65c, 75c and $1.00 yard.
French Satin Stripe Challies, 65c yard.

One special line of 50-in. All-wool Checks, to close, at ***25c*** yd. This is a bargain, unparalleled.

Domestic Wash Goods: Two large assortments of some of the most popular weaves of the season at less than regular prices.

36-in. Percales and 36-in. Penangs at 12½c yd.

Fine Oxford Gingham, only 25c yd.

Neckwear for Easter.

Among those who are familiar with the various neckwear depts. of the city, the fact is acknowledged that our department is in all its details the most complete. This season our stock is unusually large and well selected, with prices which are as low as can be quoted upon goods of this character.

Among the many articles of Women's Neckwear, nothing seems to retain its popularity as does the Boas of Liberty Silk; we have them in over 50 styles ranging in price from $2.50 to $16.50.

Jabots, with and without stocks, especially desirable for Easter costumes, $1.00 to $8.50.

Ties of every description shown this season, from 50c to $6.50.

Stocks of silk and satin in dainty colors, $1.50 to $2.00.

Shirt Waist Neckwear in great abundance, both of silk and cotton.

The Handkerchief Ties and Stocks in the Bandana and more subdued patterns are to be among the most popular Waist Neckwear—a very large variety at $1.00 to $3.50. English Club Ties of Cheviot, Madras, etc., at 25c each.

Basement—We have purchased the complete line of travelers' samples of one of the leading Waist Neckwear houses at prices which enable us to dispose of them to our patrons at about ½ the usual prices, **25c, 50c** and **75c**

The new Double-Knot Ties of Liberty Silk, all colors, 50c each.

1 lot Taffeta Pleated Ties, all colors, 35c.

1 lot Fancy Neckwear, slightly soiled, 50c each.

New Carpets and Rugs.

Our display of New Spring Carpetings in all of the best weaves, is the most extensive we have ever made. We show:

Over 175 patterns high grade Wiltons in the choicest designs.

Over 100 patterns finest Axminsters, Bigelow and Lowell qualities, very rich in color.

Over 185 patterns best quality Body Brussels, Bigelow, Lowell and Whittall makes, in the most artistic effects.

With very few exceptions, *every pattern* shown in this great collection is *private to us for Chicago.*

In patterns to be discontinued we offer at much less than value, to close:

Wiltons, best qualities, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 yard; Axminsters, 85c, $1.00 and $1.25 yard; Body Brussels, best qualities, $1.00 and $1.10 yard.

Linoleums and Mattings—Inlaid Linoleums in the best Scotch and English makes, $1.25 and $1.40 square yard.

Printed and Plain Linoleums in all qualities, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 square yard.

Straw Mattings from China and Japan, a very complete assortment in all qualities, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c per yard.

Oriental Rugs—We devote a larger floor space for the showing of Oriental Rugs than any other house in America. The great space, the arrangement of the stock, and the superb light gained by the location of this room—northeast corner State and Washington Streets, fifth floor—with the additional light from our immense skylight, make this an ideal place for the selection of these goods.

India Rugs—The selection in the Punjaub, Cashmere, Rampore and Amritsar qualities, suitable for parlors, libraries, and chambers, is very large and comprises the choicest designs and colorings, nearly all of which are private to us.

The showing of modern Turkish and Persian rugs, in all qualities, is also very extensive.

Our collection of large antique Persian Rugs, and of antique Persian and Turkish Rugs in the smaller sizes, in all weaves, ranging in quality from the most inexpensive to the finest pieces, is very complete. Inspection of this stock and comparison of prices is invited.